The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 2128. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

The U. S. Steam-Frigate Colorado Crippled.

Vessels of the Home Squadron Ordered to Greytown.

Philadelphia Fitting Out Slavers—One Thousand Slaves Landed from One Vessel, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Saturday, July 10, 1858.

The *Colorado*, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, arrived here on the 30th ult., from Aspinwall, after communicating with the *Plymouth* and the steamer *Fulton*, off the harbor of Havana. She (the C.) did not go into that port in consequnce of yellow fever and small-pox among the shipping.

Shortly after anchoring at Key West, it was discovered that the *after crank of the crank-shaft of the C. was completely broken in two, thus rendering her engines perfectly useless!* The C. will have to proceed immediately to some Northern port for *repairs* and to be *cleansed*, for her hold is in such a *foul and filthy* condition that it is almost impossible to breathe the air in all parts of the ship. Besides, her iron work is very defective, much of it having given away upon the slightest strain. She would probably lose her masts in an ordinary squall. It would be wise for the Navy Department to order this ship to Boston, and transfer her officers and men to the *Roanoke*, which has recently been repaired, and it would save time and money to do so at once. If the Government anticipate any exigency in our public affairs at Greytown or Aspinwall, the *Wabash* and *Macedonia* could be sent down until the *Roanoke* came out. Let the *Colorado* be thoroughly overhauled, as was the *Roanoke*, and there is no doubt she can be made a magnificent ship; her architectural proportions and perfect symmetry being without fault. But, I learn from good authority, that the C. and the R. were built out of the *same pile of timber*: and if decayed timbers were found in the R., it is reasonable to suppose there are some in the C. In many respects, it is said, she is certainly a weak ship—in her bows and stern particularly—and the Department should have her carefully examined. She was badly fitted out, in every respect, at the Gosport Navy-Yard. Her engines have performed without fault, from the time she left Hampton Roads until her arrival at Key West—steaming nearly the whole distance—and the untoward accident to her machinery has caused much despondent feeling among her officers and men. She is rendered perfectly unserviceable, in her machinery, by this break down, and also requires some alteration to make her reliable as a sailing ship. The C. is certainly the handsomest war steamer yet built by our Government.

The C. will, doubtless, proceed to Boston about the 1st of August. She comes alongside the Government wharf here, to fill up, for she is very light—being without coal in her bunkers.

The officers and crew are fine specimens of our service; and Flag-Officer MCINTOSH has endeared himself to them by his urbanity and officer-like bearing. I am assured he would not willingly part with the C., but the flag-vessel of this station should be a steamer, of sufficient fleetness to communicate with celerity his orders to the ships of his squadron.

The *Wabash* has been in this port about twenty days, waiting orders. The *Macedonian* arrived on the 3d inst. *Dolphin* sailed on a cruise the 7th, and will shortly return for further orders.

A few days before the arrival of the C., a large slaver, a ship, having on board *one thousand slaves* appeared off this port and was spoken by a pilot. Captain informed pilot she was chased off Cape St. Antonio by a British cruiser. I have since learned, her cargo was successfully landed at or near Bahia Honda. Recently a large slaver was fitted out on the coast of Yucatan; and I hear from good authority that she was furnished with water-casks, &c., sent out from Philadelphia!

A slave brig was taken near this port a short time ago, probably chased in by the *Styx*, as that vessel came in next day. The brig was seized—captain and crew, *all foreigners*, escaped.

The Fourth of July was observed at Key West by the *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Macedonian* and *Dolphin* firing simultaneously a national salute at 1 P. M.

There is an American bark here with yellow fever on board, having lost her supercargo. She is from South side of Cuba.

Key West is perfectly healthy.

It is much to be regretted that the Government does not finish the coal-house commenced some time ago. The coal sent out for our war steamers is now thrown up near the beach in bulk, and exposed to the weather. This exposure, in a short time, renders it almost useless for generating steam. Much of the Government money is wasted in this way. The building is ready for its roof; the timber for the roof is upon the spot, but will soon be so decayed as to be unfit for the purpose! This is a miserable policy on the part of our Government. *Trees are growing within the walls of the coal house!* Key West is unsurpassed in locality as a coaling dépôt for our war steamers. Fort Taylor commands the entrance and protects the town and shipping.

It is rumored that the *Isabel* brought dispatches from our Government for the vessels of the Home Squadron to concentrate at Greytown, but nothing further has transpired as to the cause of this movement.

1 P. M.—I learn that the United States steamer *Water-Witch*, Commander RODGERS, just arrived from Havana, will be dispatched in half an hour for Charleston, S. C., with the Flag-Lieutenant of the *Colorado*, bearing important dispatches to the Navy Department. I further learn that, unless the C. is immediately ordered home to some *Northern* port and *broken out*, a fearful epidemic may be anticipated from her foul and filthy condition. Symptoms of fever have already appeared in her. The *Wabash* could remain in these waters until the *Roanoke* could be prepared, and there are the strongest reasons given on shore here why the flag-officer of the Home Squadron should not be separated from the *Colorado*.

X.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—MOVEMENTS OF THE GULF SQUADRON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Friday, July 9, 1858.

The flag-ship *Wabash*, Capt. SAMUEL BARRON, bearing the flag (blue) of flag-officer E. A. F. LAVALLETTE, has finished taking in coal, water and provisions, and is now ready for sea. Advantage has been taken of the fine weather to practice target-firing and boat-exercise.

She is without doubt as efficient an armed vessel as any that floats. Since leaving New-York she has maintained her well-earned reputation, and will do honor to her country wherever she may be ordered. She will perhaps make a cruise round Cuba and return here to meet the next mail.

The flag-ship *Colorado*, Capt. WILLIAM H. GARDINER, bearing the flag (red) of flag-officer JAMES MCINTOSH, arrived here on the 30th ult. Upon examining the machinery, the after crank of after engine was found broken in the web, between the hub and pin, rendering the engines useless until a new crank-shaft can be procured and fitted, which will require at least three months.

It is to be regretted that, in addition to the accident to the engines, the condition of the ships is such as to render a medical survey necessary. The Board will probably recommend her to go to some of the Northern yards, to be broken out, tanks removed, and the bilges thoroughly cleansed the stench has become alarming, and fears are entertained of an epidemic. In case the doctors do not condemn her, prompt sanitary measures will be adopted, and she will take in coal as ballast and proceed to Aspinwall, in obedience to orders received by last mail. Third Assistant Engineer FRANKLIN K. HAIN has tendered his resignation.

The brig *Dolphin* got under way at noon of the 7th, and went to sea next morning. We learn she has gone to Aspinwall *viâ* Havana. She was reported quite healthy.

Passed Midshipman ALEXANDER F. CROSMAN has been detached from the *Colorado*, and ordered to the *Dolphin*, as Acting Master, in place of ÆNEAS ARMSTRONG, who went home (sick) in the store-ship *Relief*.

The United States sloop *Macedonian*, Capt. URIAH P. LEVY, arrived on the 3d. On her passage from Havana, she fell in with an English steamer, supposed at the time to be the *Styx*, but since ascertained to be the *Devastation*; both vessels beat to quarters, and kept company for about an hour, when the steamer hauled off, and the *Macedonian* kept on her course.

Pilot-boat *Fairy*, of Key West, reports that, on the 1st inst., about 8 A. M., he spoke a ship of about seven hundred tons, painted black, with bright masts, and black yards, no name on her stern, windsails down each hatch, and every indication of being a slaver. She hoisted Spanish colors, the Captain was a Spaniard, and, in broken English, told the pilot that he had been chased off the Coast of Cuba by a man-of-war. The pilot says he was quite near, an distinctly saw slaves on board. The brig *Dolphin* was in sight, but far to leeward.

The steamer *Water Witch*, Commander RODGERS, arrived here from Havana, morning of 19th, and will proceed immediately to Charleston with dispatches for our Government. I send this by her, in advance of the mail.

Key West is unusually healthy.

The *Constellation*, *Saratoga* and *Plymouth* are hourly expected.

More about the Colorado.

A letter from a private source, dated Key West, July 10, from a person familiar with the facts, writes as follows concerning the condition of the *Colorado*:

The *Colorado* went up to the Government wharf to-day to take in coal to bring her down in the water, being very light, preparatory to her going to New-York or Boston. She will probably leave here by the 24th or 25th July. She must go home to repair her machinery, which will take some three or four months, and to break out her *foul and filthy hold*, which it would be *unsafe* to do in this climate. The officers at the Gosport Navy Yard should be held to a strict accountability for sending this fine ship to sea in such a condition. She was sent to sea *without going into dock*; and she was also very foul in her bottom—*oysters and grass*—which prevented her sailing qualities being thoroughly tested. Her breaking down may be regarded as *Providential*; for, had her machinery been in a condition to have gone to San Juan, *and have gone there*, the lives of many officers and men *would have been sacrificed to this neglect of duty* on the part of the officers at the Gosport Yard.

Arrival of the Water Witch at Charleston.

From the Charleston Mercury, 13th.

Yesterday morning the side-wheel tender U. S. steamer *Water Witch*, of 378 tons burden, and about fifty seamen, &c., on board, arrived in our port from Key West, Fla. She came here in about 2½ days, and is now anchored off the battery.

She brings dispatches from the flag-officer, MCINTOSH, of the steam-frigate *Colorado*, for the Secretary of the Navy. The late orders of the British Government had entirely stopped the boarding of American vessels by British cruisers. An American vessel in Havana, supposed to be intended for the Slave-trade, was lately sunk by her owners to prevent her being examined by the authorities. A clearance had previously been refused her, at the request of the American Consul. The latest dates from Havana, at Key West, represented the yellow fever as prevailing badly among the shipping. The *Water Witch* left at Key West the United States steam-frigates *Wabash*, *Colorado*, and sloop *Macedonian*. The *Colorado* has broken one of her cranks, and is at present unable to work under steam. The U. S. sloops *Jamestown* and *Plymouth* were cruising off Havana, but the *Dolphin* had been sent to order them into Key West.

The following officers are attached to the *Water Witch*:

Commander—JOHN RODGERS.
First Lieutenant—H. K. Stevens.
Second Lieutenant—G. L. Welsh.
Third Lieutenant—C. H. Wells.
Fourth Lieutenant—A. Prendergast.
Passed Assistant Surgeon—W. D. Harrison.
Chief Engineer—W. C. Wheeler.
Assistant Engineers—Z. K. Bird, W. B. H. Wharton and B. E. Chaseaing.
Captain's Clerk—Henry S. Miller.
Boatswain—John Brisco.
Gunner—W. N. Willets.

The *Water Witch* will remain in our port for a few days.

The following comes from Washington:

The *Wabash* and *Macedonian*, sent to the Gulf, are ordered to pursue their original course to the Mediterranean. The *Fulton*, *Arctic* and *Water Witch* are ordered home, leaving the original Home Squadron in possession. The *Fulton*, *Water-Witch* and *Harriet Lane*, mounting ten guns in all, compose the main force for Paraguay, and under Capt. PAGE, can hardly get ready before the 1st of October, or reach their destination before January.

The Secretary of the Navy has assigned, under the late act, one sloop to be built at each of the ports of Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk and Pensacola; the seventh is yet undetermined, but claimed by Washington, and urged for Philadelphia. Political necessities will probably decide in favor of a small side wheel steamer, for the Chinese seas, to be ordered at San Francisco.

The United States Steamer Fulton at Tampico.

The commander of the steam-frigate *Fulton* has been severely censured for refusing to assist a fleet of American merchantmen in defrauding the Custom-House at Tampico of its duties. An officer of the vessel has addressed the following letter to the Mobile *Register*, vindicating Lieutenant ALMY:

SIR: In your paper of the 9th ult., I noticed a violent, and to those who know the facts, an uncalled for attack on Lieutenant ALMY, of the United States steamer *Fulton*, and on the Navy generally. I would have answered that article at the time of its appearance, had I not been prevented by sickness. I would have answered it then, as I do now, not as the champion of Lieutenant ALMY, but in order to give the country a true statement of the case, and to show how facts can be perverted when interest calls for their perversion, and to show also the delicate duties officers of the Navy have sometimes to perform.

The steamer *Fulton* went into the Tampico River about the middle of April. She found there four American vessels detained to pay duties before proceeding up to the city of Tampico. These vessels were detained by an order from Gen. GARZA, who commanded all the forces in the State of Tamaulipas fighting for (JUAREZ) one of the Presidents of Mexico. By a proclamation from this President, the custom-house for the city of Tampico had been established at the mouth of the Tampico River, and as he had possession of that territory, of course he had the right to start a custom-house there, and would have had the right (had he wished to exert it) of preventing vessels from going to Tampico at all, as that town was in a state of siege.

The captains of the vessels so detained refused to pay the duties there, on the plea that other duties would be exacted of them on their arrival at Tampico. Was that the fault of Gen. GARZA?

One of the captains (he of the brig *Stetson*) refused even to show his manifest, whereupon Gen. GARZA had part of the cargo taken from that vessel in order, as he stated, to see that there were no arms or ammunition on board. Thus matters stood when the *Fulton* arrived.

After Lieut. ALMY communicated with some of the subordinate officers of GARZA, he sent an officer to have interview with GARZA himself, and sent by that officer a letter demanding explanations for his conduct, and demanding redress for these (as he supposed) injured vessels. The officer whom he sent invited GARZA to come on board the *Fulton* and have an interview with Lieut. ALMY, thinking that by bringing the two commanders in contact, the business would be sooner settled. GARZA promised to come and did come the next day. On his arrival on board he went into the cabin, and was there three or four hours, explaining to Lieut. ALMY why he had detained these vessels, and why he had taken a part of the cargo out of the brig *Stetson*. The course he had pursued coincided with the views on the subject of WHEATON and KENT. ALMY saw that GARZA had done nothing but what he had a right to do, but at the same time insisted that the cargo of the *Stetson* should be restored by GARZA, and if any things belonging to her had been lost or destroyed, that he (GARZA) should pay for them. This he promised to do, and the cargo was put on board that vessel again. ALMY then requested GARZA to allow these vessels to proceed to their destinations. After some hesitation on the part of GARZA, he assented.

The vessels were taken to Tampico or to sea as they desired. I will state here that no duties were asked from vessels leaving Tampico, but only their pilotage over the bar, which the captains said had been paid in Tampico, but the authorities at Tampico had no pilots at the bar, and the vessels bound to sea were cheated out of their pilotage before leaving the city. That was certainly no look-out of GARZA's. Gen. GARZA, in the interview I have alluded to, told ALMY that if any more vessels came in he should compel them to pay duties before going up the river. Whether ALMY assented to this, or not, I do not know; but letters were sent by the different Consuls in Tampico to the captain of a Spanish frigate lying outside the bar, to warn vessels bound to that place of the state of affairs. An English vessel came, bound to Tampico, and, although an English man-of-war was there, the vessel did not come in, because she knew she would have to pay double duties.

If the captain of this English man-of-war had had any show of right on his side, do you think he would have let the opportunity for promotion slip? Unquestionably not! After this English merchant vessel had left, an American brig arrived, and her consignees wanted ALMY to go out and bring her up to Tampico in defiance of GARZA, law, and everything, which ALMY very properly refused to do. Was he not right? You have now the secret of the ill-feeling toward the steamer *Fulton* by the *Americans* in Tampico. The grand entertainment offered to GARZA on board the *Fulton* consisted of some sardines, crackers and wine, set on the cabin table during this long and tiresome interview. Lieutenant ALMY is charged with not sending a boat for the Consul on the arrival of the *Fulton* at Tampico. The accusation is false. A boat *was* sent for the Consul and he declined going off himself, but asked the officer if he would be kind enough to allow a friend of his (the Consul's) to go off with him. The officer assented, and did bring this friend of the Consul's (a Mr. JOLLY) off with him to the ship.

I believe I have spoken of all the points in your article but one. I may have forgotten some of them, for I read it only once and have not the paper by me now. The omitted point is the rottenness of the Navy. You say it is rotten—that may be very true; but just manage somehow or other to get the nation into a naval war, and you will find that the spirits of DECATUR, of HULL, of BAINBRIDGE and of PERRY are still hovering over it, and will lead the present generation of officers on to emulate their gallant deeds. You will find that the courage of INGRAHAM in protecting his country's honor, and the calmness with which HERNDON died, will be reenacted by these officers whom your article tends to bring into contempt.

C.

The New U. S. Sloop-of-War Brooklyn.

The United States steam-propeller sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is now sufficiently advanced to enable her builders announce a day for launching, which will take place on the 27th inst., at 10 A. M. The *Brooklyn* being the first Naval vessel which our Government has intrusted to merchant builders, by contract, much interest has naturally been felt for her success, and the present state of the ship, preparatory to launching, is the most desirable one for examination by any who may feel interested.

It is confidently believed that if the Government do not overload her, (as has sometimes been the case with our Naval ships, when they possess the capacity for storage,) that she will prove herself to be a most efficient vessel as regards all the desirable requisites of strength, and steaming and sailing qualities, a light draft of water, and ability to carry heavy batteries.

The *Brooklyn*, although known as a sloop-of-war is longer than the famous *Pennsylvania*, and it is to be trusted will be of vastly more service. Her length on deck is 247 feet, her breadth of beam 43 feet, and depth 21 feet 6 inches. Her keel is of best white oak 17 by 20 inches, and an average length of over 50 feet. Her entire frame (including the solid floor, which is 17 inches thick, and is carried up to the second futtock heads) is of live oak, and is thoroughly braced with 4½ by ⅞-inch iron, well fastened to the frame. The inner and outer coverings are of best selected white oak—the ceiling or inner covering being from 6 to 9 inches thick, and the outer planking from 5 to 7 inches. The kelsons are of white oak, being five in number. The center kelsons are 17 by 30 inches; sister kelsons 14 by 14 inches, and the bilge kelsons 16 by 18 inches, and 16 by 16 inches. The fastening is driven through, and is one-half copper and one-half Long Island locust treenails from the keel to the 18-foot line, and iron and locust treenails from that point upwards. In caulking, the oakum is driven hard up to the timbers, making the seams as solid as the planking itself. The deck-beams, ledges, carlines, water-ways and deck-plank are of fine grain yellow pine. The beams are secured to the frames by 7 and 8-inch oak lodging and lap knees, and 10, 11 and 12-inch hanging knees. The hatch and scuttle combings, mast combings, pin rails, &c., on main deck are of mahogany, making a very handsome finish. The ship is intended to carry 12 nine-inch shell guns and 2 eleven-inch pivot guns. This number, however, might be increased to 21 nine-inch guns, as this is the number of her ports. The vessel is also divided into four water-tight compartments by yellow pine bulkheads of an improved construction, adding much to the strength and safety of the ship.

The *Brooklyn* will be sparred and fully rigged and equipped as a sailing-ship, with about the allowance and outfit of a razeed frigate, and will have the auxiliary power of two horizontal condensing cross-head engines of 65-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, applied to a composition propeller 14 feet 6 inches diameter and 26 feet pitch—the propeller to be arranged to hoist up at pleasure. The boilers are Martin's patent, which have proved most successful in various naval vessels.

The engines, boilers, &c., which are in a great state of forwardness, are building at the Fulton Iron Works, by Messrs. JAMES MURRAY & Co., under the superintendence of DANIEL B. MARTIN, Esq., late Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy. The hull, spars, &c., are under the Government supervision and inspection of SAMUEL M. PORK, Esq., Naval Architect; and the ordnance and ordnance equipment under the direction of Captain STEPHEN C. ROWEN, Ordnance Officer at Brooklyn Navy Yard. It is expected that the *Brooklyn* will make a trial-trip in November, exactly one year from date of contract, and immediately be placed in active service.

A Veteran of the Navy.

Among the passengers on board the U. S. store-ship *Relief*, who were sent home from the Pacific squadron, was the well-known Naval veteran GEORGE D. DODD, Master's Mate, whose long and honorable term of service in the navy of his country has made his name familiar, as it has rendered his person respected and beloved by all his associates. Mr. DODD entered the naval service in the year 1799, and in 1812 was made a Midshipman. He was in many of the naval engagements during the war, and was on board the *Constitution* during her memorable fight with the *Guerriere*, every incident of which is still fresh in his memory, and they are related with all the cleverness and fluency that one would speak of the events of yesterday. In the year 1821 he was on the Pacific Station during the revolution of Chili against the Spaniards, and in his zeal for the triumph of republican institutions, he volunteered to assist the Chilians in their struggle. He was made a Lieutenant in their service, and fought with distinguished bravery at the battle of Maypo. At this time they had no vessels in their navy. His services were subsequently acknowledged by a complimentary vote of the first Assembly. Some time afterwards they armed a merchant brig, of 6 guns, and placed him in command to cruise for the enemy's ships off Callao. In an unlucky moment, while becalmed, he was taken by two Spanish frigates. He was thrown into Callao Castle and kept a close prisoner of war for two years. In 1824, Commodore BALLARD, of the *North Carolina*, visited that port and released him, with orders home where he was still recognized as a midshipman in the Navy. Upon his return, however, he found that an examination had been instituted for midshipmen for admission to the grade of lieutenants. His long imprisonment and sufferings incapacitated him from proceeding forthwith to his examination, and he chose to resign, and he has ever since retained his position of Master's Mate in the service. His term of service has been over fifty years, and yet his regular and temperate habits have preserved to him much of the sprightliness of a man in middle life, while his flowing white beard and a slight stoop of the shoulders indicate that he has reached that age when his country should no longer expect of him active duty. He has, however, been fully competent until within a short period. His age and the wounds he has received should secure him a pension, and his term of service would entitle him to rank the Commander of the Pacific Squadron, were he not now disabled. He receives merely a pension as Master's Mate, which he has found too small an allowance for his own support, and having the care of two orphan grandchildren, he has been compelled to go to sea in order to provide for the support of the helpless little ones left upon his hands.

The Navy Department would do an act of justice, and confer honor upon the service, by recognizing the claims of this venerable hero, and smoothing his declining years by the bestowal of a handsome pension.

Later from Brazil.

Per bark *Roebuck*, at this port, we have the *Journal do Comercio* of Rio to June 9, two days later than the news received *viâ* England.

The Company for the construction of the railroad between Nitherohy and Campos, near Rio, had been formally authorized and incorporated, and the first installment on the subscriptions called for. The contract would probably be awarded to the American engineers who had undertaken part of the Pedro Segundo Railway.

The report of the failure of the Señors LLAVALLOL & SONS, of Buenos Ayres, and their house in Rio de Janeiro, is contradicted by the *Journal*.

The exports of Coffee from Rio during the month amounted to 49,912 bags. On the 8th inst. there were dispatched by ROSTRON, 2,200 bags for the United States; by J. B. THOMPSON, 1,105 bags for New-York; by HERR COLLINGS, 3,000 bags for New-York; by PHIPPS 500 bags for Baltimore; by COLEMAN & Co., 3,080 bags for New-York.

Vessels discharged, June 9.—Ship Timoor, from Newport; ship Napoleon, from Boston; bark Naramissie, from Pensacola; bark Starlight, from Pensacola; bark Gambia, from Charleston; bark Panama, from Richmond; bark T. Wave, from Darien.

Cleared, June 8.—Bark Minnesota, for Philadelphia; Bremen brig Johannes, for Savannah; bark Indus, for New-Orleans; bark Roebuck, for New-York; Hamburg bark Elida, for New-York; bark Indus, for United States; bark Phantom, for New-York; bark Kedron, for New-York; bark Gorilla, for New-York.

Sailed, June 8.—Brig Mount Vernon, for Baltimore; schr. Josephine, for New-York.

Turks Island.

We have our files to the 30th ult. The *Gazette* of that date says:

"Since our last week's report, the demand for salt has been active. Several vessels have arrived from the United States and elsewhere for cargoes, and at the several ports of the colony the demand has improved, though not the price. Provisions of all kinds are plentiful. Quality of salt shipped between the 22d and 29th—23,976 bushels; quantity on hand—over 200,000 bushels. Price 8c.@9c."

HAVANA.

The British Visitations—More Slave-Trade Operations—Imprisonment of Don Miguel Embil—The Weather.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 8, 1858.

The excitement about the British visitations has entirely subsided in this city, and scarcely any one remembers the past, notwithstanding that some one of the American cruisers is constantly signaled from the Moro, and many begin to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN inwardly rejoices at the excitement, as it gives him ample grounds to keep a large naval division in these waters to serve for some other purpose bearing on the Monroe doctrines. The officers occasionally come into port to have a good time, and chat with his Excellency. The *Plymouth* exchanged salutes with the authorities, from the outside quite an unusual thing. The attention was properly answered by the forts. This same vessel fired a national salute on the 4th, displaying at the same time quite a large number of signal flags. The Commodore is still in the Gul with his flag-ship. I understand that some part of her machinery is out of order, and her auxiliary power will be useless while she goes on to New-York for repairs. The *Wabash* has gone round the south side of the Island, on her way to the Mediterranean.

Information was given our acting Consul, Mr. THOMAS SAVAGE, that the American brig *C. Perkins* was being fitted out for an expedition to the African coast. From the affidavits of three of her crew there could be no doubt of the fact, and he took official steps to prevent her leaving the port. The owners, on finding themselves in a tight place, sent an anonymous letter to the Consul, inclosing a $1,000 bill on the Spanish Bank. Señor DURANON, the owner, finding that, unlike Spanish officials, an American Consul would not be bribed, proceeded on the night of the 5th to discharge the cargo, which was quickly done and the brig scuttled. The Custom-House seized the two lighters containing the provisions, and our Consul will apply the $1,000 towards putting the brig afloat again. The discharging the cargo without permission from the Custom House, subjects the vessel to confiscation by the Spanish laws, consequently she will be seized by the authorities, and the whole mystery may be unraveled. I will venture to say that the bribes given to some of our authorities will prove more successful than the $1,000 to the American Consul. The bark *Lyra*, formerly of your City, has also been fitted out here for the Slave-trade, and was furnished a sea letter to Key West. She is under the command of Captain DICKEY. It is doubtful whether she will take the trouble to go to Key West. The famous Spanish slave-trader, EUGENIO VIÑAS, lost his bark in attempting to leave Bahia, Honduras, where she has been quietly making her preparations for a second trip to the coast. She is the same vessel referred to in a previous letter as having landed 1,500 negroes. Her companion was a small brig belonging also to VIÑAS. This brig was burnt after making the voyage. The authorities seized the vessel on the rocks, but, on examination, she was found to be so firmly imbedded that all attempts to get her off have proved futile. One of the Spanish brigs, while reconnoitering her, got ashore, and came very near being lost herself. Prompt assistance was sent from this city, and, after removing her artillery and stores, she was got off.

The Captain-General's "*Lomaten*" continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation among all classes, and it has called down on him the imprecations of the country folks who have to bear all the burden of the work. In one instance a murder was committed, the bills tabled the "*Lomaten*," and a crowd soon collected. The officer in command proceeded to the scene of the trouble, and accosting four robbers, inquired who had tabled the "*Lomaten*." A blunderbuss, was the laconic answer, and two innocent *guajiros* fell to the ground severely wounded. The Captain and his party, consisting of 18 men, were put to flight, and the robbers escaped. CONCHA punished the Captain by taking away his commission, and rewarded the wounded *guajiros* by bestowing on them gratis a certain number of "*emancipados*." In another instance, a famous bandit was killed, more by chance than any actual display of bravery on the part of the Police. However, the papers have heaped on the Policeman any amount of praise, I suppose from the fact that he did not run away at the first fire.

General CONCHA has arrested and sent to prison, the distinguished Cuban merchant and banker, Señor DON MIGUEL EMBIL, whose name will doubtless prove familiar to a great many of your readers. There are so many conflicting rumors in regard to this affair that it is hard to come at the truth, but from a careful sifting of the different versions, I am induced to believe that General CONCHA considered himself insulted and calumniated in a representation made by Mr. EMBIL against certain local taxes levied on all the sugar plantations in his district, which taxes are applied to local expenses. Mr. EMBIL refused to pay them on the ground that, not having been approved by Royal order, the authorities had no legal right to exact their payment. On refusing a second time he was taken to prison, and has been tried and convicted as a traitor and libeler, and as such will be banished to Spain! This is justice by the bushel for the admirers of General CONCHA. He has been treated in the same way as the vilest criminal, and no consideration whatever shown him. He has borne it like a man, and though offered his liberty, if he would apologize, has steadfastly refused, saying that he would rather die than yield the point. He only used the channel conceded by Spanish laws to all good subjects to appeal to her Majesty through the Captain-General, and he stated his legal reasons for refusing to comply with the Governor's regulations, which are not laws until approved by the Home Government. This one act of CONCHA will make him lose a host of friends in the Island, particularly among that class who frequent the salons of the "*bon ton*," and are initiated into the scandal thereof.

The weather continues intensely hot, and Yellow Fever on the increase.

From An Occasional Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

United States brig *Dolphin*, J. N. MAFFITT Commanding, anchored in our harbor on the 27th ult. She has been cruising off the coast of Cuba some days, and has seen no manifestation on the part of the English cruisers to continue their impertinent interference with American merchantmen. The *Dolphin* is not a very extensive specimen of American men-of-war; nevertheless she is efficient and ready for any service the times are likely to call upon her to perform. The crew have been carefully drilled, and there is something about the little craft that inspires confidence.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Plymouth* is hove too off the Moro Castle. The *Colorado*, the *Jamestown* and *Fulton* are hourly expected. The *Arctic* and *Waterwitch* are cruising off Matanzas.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamers *Devastation* and *Styx* arrived here on the 27th; the latter has been detached from the station, and is coaling and making arrangements for sailing on the 29th for Halifax.

Commanders DAHLGREN, of the *Plymouth*, and MAFFITT, of the *Dolphin*, had a very satisfactory interview with Gen. CONCHA on the 28th. The Governer expressed his indignation at the discourteous and illegal manner in which the commander of the *Styx* had conducted himself in the waters of Spain, showing a total disregard to the rights of nations, or the respect due to a sovereignty holding the most amicable relations with his Government. The entire Spanish navy attached of the Island of Cuba is now actively cruising, under stringent orders to forcibly resist any act of impropriety attempted by the English gunboats.

The *Dolphin* was towed out of the harbor on the 27th, the American Consul considering it highly imprudent for her to remain longer in port in consequence of the alarming prevalence of the yellow fever and small-pox.

The *Colorado*, Flag-Officer MCINTOSH, and steamer *Fulton*, Capt. ALMY, arrived off the harbor on the 29th. The *Fulton* came inside and took the American Consul out to visit the flag-officer.

I learn to-day from Key West that the *Wabash* is there coaling, and will return to the coast of Cuba on the 3d proximo. She is in superb order and reflects great credit upon the Navy of the United States. At 11 A. M. the U. S. brig *Dolphin* arrived, and by permission of the Flag-Officer is setting up her rigging and attending to other necessary matters preparatory to her return to her cruising ground, on the northeast shores of Cuba.

The *Colorado* arrived at the Key yesterday. Shortly after the official visits had taken place, between the flag officers, the engineer of the *Colorado* announced that the main crank of the engine was broken short off, thereby disabling her entirely, as a steamer. This accident is as mortifying as it is unexpected. Lieut. POWELL, of the *Colorado*, has been dispatched in the lighthouse schooner *Florida*, with advices to the Navy Department in reference thereto.

The Key West pilots report on the 30th that an American-built ship, filled with slaves, was seen off Salt Key Light this morning. She was under a crowd of canvass and the supposition was that she had just escaped from an English man-of-war.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Instructions to Minister Forsyth.

Cabinet Movements—Opposition to Collector Schell's Appointment—Official Accounts of Col. Steptoe's Defeat—Lieut. Ives' Expedition, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

I have it from a reliable source that the State Department has issued instructions to Mr. FORSYTH under no circumstances to abandon his post, but to enter a protest against all improper acts of the Government of Mexico towards citizens of the United States. These acts will be regarded by the Administration as so much capital invested towards the purchase of Sonora and Cinaloa. When the day of reckoning does come, and the venerable Secretary of State assures me that that day is rapidly approaching our demands upon the Republic will absorb another large slice of her territory. So soon as the present civil war is ended negotiations will be opened, and Sonora will shortly thereafter be an organized territory of the United States. Where is Mr. ISHAM and his partners in the surveying speculation?

Secretary CASS has suffered a slight indisposition from exposure during the late visit of the New-York Regiment. He is to-day closely engaged with his official duties, and again quite well.

Secretary TOUCEY is much improved in health, and will leave in a day or two for the North.

Secretary COBB will return from his flying trip on the *Harriet Lane* on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. TAYLOR, of New-York, is here, strenuously opposing some of Collector SCHELL's Custom-House appointments submitted for confirmation by Secretary COBB.

Governor DENVER has been closeted all day with the President and the Attorney-General.

Official dispatches have been received confirming the report of Col. STEPTOE's defeat. These dispatches say that Col. STEPTOE, with a command of five commissioned officers and one hundred and fifty-two rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians—Spokanes, Cœur d'Alenes, Palouse, Yakewas, and parts of some other tribes—on the 17th of May, 1858, about eighty-five miles north of Snake River. Loss, two commissioned officers killed, and eighteen non-commissioned officers and six privates killed and wounded, as follows:

Killed, 5.—In Company C, First Dragoons, Brevet Captain O. H. Taylor and private Alfred Barnes; in Company E, First Dragoons, privates Charles H. Hamish and James Crozet; in Company H, First Dragoons, Lieutenant Wm. Gaston.

Wounded, 15.—In Company C, First Dragoons, privates T. C. De May, Jas. Lynch, Henry Montreville, and farrier E. R. Birch; in Company E, First Dragoons, First Sergeant W. C. Williams; privates James Kelly, Wm. D. Micon, Harlet Metchu, James Healy, Maurice Henly, Charles Hughes and John Mitchell; in Company E, Ninth Infantry, privates Ormond, W. Hammond, John Klay, and Gilbert Berger.

Missing, 1.—In Company H, First Dragoons, First Sergeant Edward Ball.

In addition to the killed above-mentioned, there were three friendly Indians, who fought with the troops, left dead upon the field. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning to a short time before sunset. The ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the musketoons of two companies being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and forced march to the crossing of Snake River became necessary, and they retreated 90 miles in 24 hours. It was in this retreat that they abandoned the two howitzers which fell into the hands of the enemy.

I learn that it is Governor DENVER's intention to remain in Kansas only so long as his services may be needed there as the Territorial Executive. He contemplates returning to California, as his great popularity there it is believed will be essentially necessary to heal the breaches in the Democratic Party. He may be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of California.

Dispatches received by the War Department from Lieut. IVES report him at the Hualpas Villages, 80 miles to the east of the point at which he left the Colorado River. All well, and the work progressing finely.

The Commissioner of Pensions decides that Bounty Land Warrants due deceased soldiers will go to the heirs at-law, as provided for by the late act of Congress, only when there is no widow or minor children.

The late Court-Martial in the case of Commander E. B. BOUTWELL, United States Navy, found him guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed, with, however, a recommendation to clemency. The President has approved the finding and sentence, but has mitigated the punishment to suspension from duty for five years on furlough.

The impression is entertained here by the friends of the Administration, that Senator DOUGLAS will take the lead next Winter in rejecting any Constitution Kansas may present to Congress, provided the "English Bill" is defeated, and she does not show the requisite population to entitle her to a Representive in Congress, as provided for by that bill. Should he do this, several of the presidental aspirants in this latitude fear the consequences. His speech at Chicago is relished by more than one member of the Cabinet, as they regard it as widening the breach between him and the Administration Democracy of the country.

Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 15.

The War Department has received official dispatches stating that Col. STEPTOE, with a command of five commissioned officers and 152 rank and file, was attacked and defeated by a large body of Indians on the 17th of May, about 85 miles north of the Snake River. The battle lasted from 7 o'clock in the morning till a short time before sunset, when, the ammunition being nearly exhausted, and the musketoons being nearly useless against the enemy, a retreat and a forced march to the crossing of the Snake River became necessary.

The following were killed and had died of their wounds: Brevet-Captain O. H. P. Taylor, Second Lieutenant W. Gaston, First Sergeant W. C. Williams, Privates A. Barnes, V. C. de May, C. H. Harnish, J. Crossett. Wounded severely—H. Montreville, J. Linch, W. Micon, H. Snisker, O. A. Hammond. Wounded slightly—E. R. Birch, Maurice Hurley, C. Hughes, Z. Kelly, G. Benger, and J. Klay.

Major JEREMIAH W. DASHIELL has been dismissed from the Army by the President for having failed, as stated in official order, "to explain satisfactorily a deficiency in his accounts of public money, and having also failed to obey repeated instructions from the Paymaster-General to pay over the balance acknowledged by him to be in his hands."

A semi-official letter from New-Granada says that in accordance with the law having in view the better security of passengers over the Isthmus Railroad, and in other respects to promote their comfort, the President of that Republic has appointed J. M. HURTADO Superintendent, with ample power for the fulfillment of the trust.

CHARLES BARRETT was to-day found guilty of the murder of REEVE LEWIS, and HENRY WILLIAMS, BARRETT's companion at the time, of manslaughter.

JOHN J. SCHROEDER, instead of SAMEL HIPPELL, has been appointed Postmaster of Leavenworth in place of CLARKSON, resigned.

CHARLES ROSS, of Cincinnati, has been appointed Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fifth District, vice DAVIS EMBREE.

Affairs at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 15.

A call for a meeting of the American State Council on Tuesday, Aug. 24, will be issued to-day. The representation will be one from each subordinate council. The State Council fixes the time for the American State Convention.

The statement that a meeting of the Directors of the Central Railroad was held yesterday, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, is erroneous. It was not a dividend meeting, but simply a business meeting of the Board.

Break in the Erie Canal.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Thursday, July 15.

A break occurred in the Erie Canal about 10 o'clock this morning, half a mile west of here, on section thirty, over a culvert. There is about 75 feet of the bank gone. The water is being drawn from the level and active steps are being taken to repair the breach at once, which will probably not interrupt navigation over two or three days.

Steamers Arctic and Great West Destroyed by Fire.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, July 15.

The steamers *Arctic* and *Great West* were destroyed by fire this evening at the Marine Railway, two miles below this city. The *Arctic* was valued at fifteen thousand and the *Great West* at eighteen thousand dollars. The former was insured here at $6,000. The latter was also insured, but the amount, or in what offices, is not known.

Decease of the Hon. John N. Hilder.

ALBANY, Thursday, July 15.

The Hon. JOHN N. HILDER died in a fit of apoplexy in this city at the Delevan House this afternoon.

No News of the Telegraph Cable.

TRINITY BAY, Thursday, July 15—8 P. M.

The weather is clear, calm and beautiful this evening, and the Bay is as smooth as glass, but as yet there are no tidings of the Telegraph fleet.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday July 19—9 P. M.

The weather is densely foggy, with a light south-west wind. No signs yet of the *Canada*.

HALIFAX, Thursday, July 15—11 P. M.

The weather continues very foggy, with no indications of the *Canada*.

IMPORTANT ARMY MOVEMENT.

Col. Steptoe to be Reinforced—500 Army Recruits Ordered to Oregon.

The Quartermaster of this Department yesterday received dispatches from the War Department at Washington, conveying the particulars of the retreat of Col. STEPTOE before an overpowering force of various tribes of Indians in Oregon, and directing arrangements to be made forthwith for dispatching six Companies of recruits to the Pacific. In obedience to the order the officer waited upon the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to consult with them as to the safest and most expeditious mode of sending out this large body of soldiers. It was found impracticable, in view of the probable large increase in the California emigration, growing out of the new gold discoveries on Frazer River to take them by the regular steamer of the 20th inst. It was accordingly determined to charter a special steamer, and the steamer *St. Louis* was selected for that purpose. She will accordingly be put in order and provisioned immediately, and will sail on the same day with the *Star of the West*, viz: on the 20th inst., and they will proceed up from Panama on the fine large steamer *Sonora*.

The *St. Louis* will have her old and experienced Commander Capt. HUDSON.

From Nicaragua.

RIVER BOATS TO BE DELIVERED UP TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S AGENT—PLUNDERING THE MAILS—FULMINATIONS AGAINST KINNEY.

A correspondent of the Aspinwall *Liberal* writes from San Juan del Norte, June 17:

"Mr. MILLER has arrived from the interior, and is said to have an order from the Nicaraguan and Costa Rican Governments, to receive the boats from SCOTT, the former agent. SCOTT declares he has VANDERBILT's letter to hold on the point and take an inventory of all that is there. VANDERBILT, however, is not mentioned in this order, but the boats are to be held to the disposal of WEBSTER. There is decidedly no treaty to be ratified with the States. They have called together a Congress of the Central American States, and they have spoken plainly enough; and how civilized people can sympathize with a nation that will not observe one principle of honor, I cannot say. The most shameful acts are daily perpetrated in the country by their honest men. Nothing is safe; life and property are in danger; mails are broken open, ransacked and scattered, then gathered and peddled about for a real document.

Mr. MILLER has assured me that he purchased several, and the Frenchman, BALLY, has in his possession one hundred and four, many of them intended for the American Legation, others for J. L. WHITE, WEBSTER BODY, COTTRELL and MILLER. These are a distinguished people, and flourish with the times. The Government is said to have issued a decree wherein they abuse KINNEY and party, and make it punishable for any individual to assist them hereafter, with death, if caught in their dominions, Commodore PAULDING included. Why they should feel any resentment for such acts of kindness it is difficult to say, and how they can issue a decree, in reason, making any such act punishable in a port over which they exercise no jurisdiction (San Juan) it would be difficult to define. We are expecting a visit shortly from WALKER, or KINNEY, or both. The first named gentleman will be accompanied with his mango-eaters, the other with his coffee planters, and it is possible that JOHN SMITH and COCOANUT SMITH may travel back with some of his long yarns."

The Military Academy at West Point.

NAMES OF THE FIRST FIVE CADETS, OF EACH CLASS, AS DETERMINED AT THE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1858.

First or Graduating Class.

1. WILLIAM C. PAINE, appointed from Massachusetts.
2. MOSES J. WHITE, appointed from Mississippi.
3. JOSEPH DIXON, appointed from Tennessee.
4. WILLIAM H. ECHOLS, appointed from Alabama.
5. JOHN J. SAUNDERS, appointed at large.

Second Class.

1. WM. E. MERRILL, appointed at large.
2. SAMUEL H. LOCKETT, appointed from Alabama.
3. CHARLES R. COLLINS, appointed from Pennsylvania.
4. ORLANDO G. WAGNER, appointed from Pennsylvania.
5. CHAUNCEY B. REESE, appointed from New-York.

Third Class.

1. Walter McFarland, appointed from New-York.
2. John A. Tardy, Jr., appointed from New-York.
3. Horace Porter, appointed from Pennsylvania.
4. Nicholas Bowen, appointed from New-York.
5. Benj. F. Sloan, Jr., appointed from South Carolina.

Fourth Class.

1. Henry A. Dupont, appointed at large.
2. Henry W. Kingsbury, appointed from New-York.
3. Charles E. Cross, appointed from Massachusetts.
4. Llewyllin G. Hoxton, appointed at large.
5. Orville E. Babcock, appointed from Vermont.

Fifth Class.

1. Arthur H. Dutton, appointed from Connecticut.
2. Francis U. Farquhar, appointed from Pennsylvania.
3. Patrick H. O'Rooke, appointed from New-York.
4. Charles C. Parsons, appointed from Ohio.
5. Richard M. Hill, appointed at large.

Extensive Swindling Operation—The Swindler Gone to Europe with Another Man's Wife.

From the Syracuse Daily Standard, 12th.

About a year ago, CHESTER MOSES, of Marcellus, and JAMES FITTON, of Skaneateles, purchased of DORASTUS KELLOGG, before his assignment, a large stock of cloths and raw materials remaining in the factory of Mr. C., and commenced manufacturing on their own account. The operation resulted profitably, and they have since continued the business on a private speculation. About the middle of June, FITTON went to New-York City, ostensibly for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of wool, Mr. MOSES, in the meantime, being at the West, engaged in contracting for its delivery. Mr. MOSES returned from the West about the 1st of July, and, owing to the unexpected long absence of FITTON, proceeded to New-York for the purpose of ascertaining the cause. Arriving there, he found that FITTON had drawn and negotiated about $40,000 of the company's drafts in Wall-street, but could learn nothing further. This aroused his suspicions, and he returned home for the purpose of further investigating the matter.

On his arrival, he ascertained that a Mrs. ANDREWS or ANDERSON, of Skaneateles, with whom FITTON was suspected of being on rather familiar terms, was missing, and this satisfied him that there was roguery in the case. Mr. MOSES returned to New-York, where he ascertained beyond a reasonable doubt, that FITTON, accompanied by this woman, had sailed in the *Asia* for Europe, on the 21st of June, under fictitious names. As more than three weeks have elapsed, they are beyond the Atlantic. FITTON played his card well. Among other means resorted to by him for the purpose of avoiding suspicion, he employed somebody in New-York to write frequently to his partner, Mr. MOSES, and others, advising them of his progress in negotiating for funds, and of his intention to be at home by the first of July. This correspondence was kept up until the scoundrel was far on his way to Europe. When FITTON went East, he took his family to Providence, R. I., to visit some friends, and they knew nothing of the transaction until the facts all came to light. His wife was greatly overcome by the astounding intelligence.

Prompt measures were taken by Mr. MOSES for the pursuit of the fugitives, and a detective officer will start for Europe, by the next steamer from Boston, accompanied by Mr. LUCIEN MOSES, of Skaneateles. There is a fair prospect of the arrest of the fugitives, and the recovery of the money.

Previous to this affair, FITTON had maintained an unimpeachable character, and had the confidence of the whole community. The husband of Mrs. ANDERSON has been in California for a year past. During this period it has been FITTON's habit to make occasional visits to New-York, and it is now ascertained that this woman always happened to be in the City at the same time. FITTON is an Englishman, and formerly resided at Providence. Besides the funds he drew on his acceptance, FITTON had about $10,000 of his own money, which, if he be arrested, will serve to pay the expenses of his capture.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Hasty Legislation—The Sunday Law—Short Rule of Fanaticism—Domestic Markets of San Francisco—The Fruit Season—Watering Places—Orientals in Favor—The Japanese—The Annual Fair—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21, 1858.

Strangely enough, and shockingly inopportune in view of the present state of affairs in California, the last Legislature was somehow led to enact a most stringent law to enforce the observance of the Sabbath. It went into operation on the 1st of June. Being regarded as too oppressive to be tolerated, most of the occupations proscribed by it concluded to ignore its plain provisions. A great many complaints were made against the offenders, and two or three cases came to trial before Judge COON last week. The charges were sustained, and the majesty of the law vindicated, by inflicting fines of fifty dollars, and twenty dollars costs, upon the keepers respectively of a bath-house and fruit stand. The blue-laws of New-England are almost put to the blush. Barbers and boot-blacks, even, are not permitted to do business on Sundays, and no bar-room or butcher-shop must be allowed to unbar its windows and doors. The dispensers of spiritual beverages have combined to appeal a test case to the Supreme Court, and the result remains to be seen. The fanaticism of our reform City Government is again manifest in the resurrection of an enactment against noisy and barbarous amusements, which had been allowed repose, undisturbed, among other foolish statutes of a preceding Legislature. The provisions of this precious law have been brought to bear against one of the popular German Gardens within our City limits, where a large portion of the Teutonic element in our community has been wont, once a week, to take enjoyment in listening to a fine band, and drinking plenty of lager. The proprietor of this institution has been subjected to a penalty for violating this law, but yesterday, he advertised a great camp-meeting to take place at the Volks Garden, when the Rev. Mr. MOOSHAKE would deliver religious-philosophic sermons, and a select choir discourse appropriate music. It is intended to prosecute the theatres under the same law, and shut them up. A great deal of disgust has been created by this undue interference with the freedom of trades and occupations, and with, what most of our people believe to be, innocent and proper amusements. Among the foreign portion of our population, especially the Germans, the disaffection is wide-spread. Many of them have declared their determination to leave the country and go North. There can be no mistake about it; the effect of this sumptuary legislation has been very unpropitious at this particular juncture, and has tended directly to augment the Frazer River movement. That the next Legislature will wipe out the obnoxious laws is beyond a peradventure, but it is a long while to wait, and much evil may be done in the mean time.

We have been reveling in strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and lots of other little fruits for a month past. The strawberries, whole bushels of them, measure from four to six inches in circumference. Pears and apricots have just made their appearance, with a few small, green apples from Los Angeles. A whole cargo of fresh apples, fully grown, arrived in good order a few days since, from Talcahuano, Chili. They retail at 25 cents a pound, which is about the average price of all fruits at present in our market. Grapes will be plenty soon. Napa Springs, and our other favorite Summer resorts, seem likely to be sadly neglected this Summer, and the proprietors of these heretofore well-patronized places may be numbered among the discontents in consequence of the Frazer River fever. A few small parties have made the trip to the Mammoth Grove and the Yo Semite Falls, but nobody talks of traveling now-adays in any other direction than due North, except the Chinese, who are in comparative clover, being permitted to occupy the many localities deserted by the "Melican men," who have joined in the grand stampede to Puget Sound. A couple of thousand Celestials have lately arrived from Hong Kong, and this accession has been by no means unfavorably regarded, although the last legislature, in their excessive sagacity, concluded it was best, after a few months, to close our ports against the moon-eyed race, and also enacted that those who were here should be sent away as soon as possible. This is another of those ill-considered laws that must needs be changed as soon as the *Solons* are again assembled.

Great preparations are making for the State Agricultural Fair at Marysville, and the Mechanics' Institute Fair in this city, both to take place early in September. As with everything else, so with these affairs; the Frazer River fever cannot be left out of the account, and is sure to divert much of the attention that would otherwise be bestowed upon them. The actors' occupation is nearly gone, for a time at least, in California. There are some of the traveling shows still rushing around among the interior towns in the mountains and the valleys. At Sacramento, the Alleghanians, with Miss HIFFERT, who is very popular, gave concerts last week, but did not draw as well as they deserved. The regular theatres in Sacramento and Marysville have not been opened for dramatic performances for two or three weeks past. In this city negro minstrelsy again occupies the entire field of public amusements, saving and excepting the casinos or free concert saloons, where the French, Germans and other citizens of foreign birth most do congregate. At MAGUIRE'S Opera House, GEORGE CHRISTY, Master EUGENE, and a newly organized troupe of negro melodists, have drawn full and fashionable audiences since the new season commenced. At the Lyceum, they have the comic JOHNSON, with the MANDEVILLE sisters, and a numerous sable band, and crowded houses are obtained, the chief attraction being the low prices of admission, 25 and 50 cents. With the Northward march of civilization, the drama will keep full pace. The press has paved the way for the players to Victoria and Whatcom, the two talked-of rival cities on Puget Sound. One or two parties of actors are now arranging to take their departure for this new abiding-place of the Mimic Art. One month hence, there will have been dramatic performances at both these points, and in a year or two there will be a fine theatre in Victoria, and circuses, with all sorts of shows, perambulating the diggings in the interior.

PRO TEM.

FRAZER'S RIVER.

March of American Journalism—New Town Speculations—Where the Great Cities will be—How California is Affected—Why the Gold doesn't Come Down.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, June 21, 1858.

The *Panama*, which sailed on the 12th June, took up a great many merchants, bankers, speculators, contractors, boss-mechanics, and representatives of all pursuits and professions, whose purpose was to prospect the new field of enterprise, opening up in the north, and make report thereof; many only intending a trip of observations and to return at once, others projecting multifarious operations of incalculable profit. Among this host newspaperdom had its fitting representatives. A complete printing establishment was sent up to Victoria by Messrs. WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., of this city, for the publication of the the *North American*, the first number of which was advertised to appear there on the 19th of June, under the editorial control of Mr. H. C. WILLISTON, formerly of the *Wide West*. A full job office was included in this enterprise. Gov. DOUGLASS had previously procured a small press from this city for his official purposes, but the *North American* will be the first newspaper that has sprung up directly from the Frazer River movement. Among the countless multitude that left on the *Cortes*, was Mr. WM. BAUSMAN, of Sacramento, who carried with him a complete printing office, to be set up either at Whatcom or Sehome, the two rival towns at Bellingham Bay (just one mile and a half apart.) The next steamer leaving for the East will carry off newspaper exchanges for the American and European Press, published at cities on Puget Sound, the name or location of which was scarcely known to Atlantic journalism three short months ago. Everything tends to indicate Victoria, (on Vancouver's Island,) as the future San Francisco of Puget Sound, or as some might prefer to style it, the London of the Pacific, inasmuch as San Francisco has been termed the New-York of this side of the Continent. Esquimalt Harbor, about three miles from Victoria, is unmistakably destined to be the site of the great city at the North. It is Victoria to all intents and purposes, and will bear that name. It would better please our national sentiment, that some location on American soil should take the lead, but that cannot be. Victoria has more than an equal advantage in every other respect, and the inside track at the start. Yankee capital is more conservative than patriotic. There are no prejudices now-a-days against making money within Queen VICTORIA'S dominions, or finding a home beneath a British flag. Sensible people are very well satisfied that England should have the sovereignty of the second El Dorado on these shores, and believe it is all for the best, 54 40 to the contrary notwithstanding. American enterprise (California at that) will have six months the start of the mother country in the new field, and that is enough. Our people who go up to Puget Sound to select a place for establishing business, or to buy lots, will not trouble themselves to notice particularly whether the Stars and Stripes or the Union Jack is paramount. There is, just now, some show of anxiety that Whatcom or Sehome may get a fair start, but little will come of it. One big city, like San Francisco, will be the commercial emporium on Puget Sound, and that is Victoria in the future. The chief dépôt and distributing point for the interior will be at Fort Langley or Fort Hope, and thus a Sacramento and Marysville will spring up to supply the New-Caledonia mines. This completes the parallel so far, and the paper towns, many of which will be duly plotted and puffed, seem likely to amount to about as much as the once-vaunted rivals of San Francisco, laid out on the straits and bays hereabouts, or those of Sacramento spread all along the river above and below that point. Yet, Whatcom, Sehome, Olympia, Steilacoom and Port Townsend, may, one or the other of them, reach consideration one of these days, but first it will have to be proved, what is now strongly suspected and very probable, that Washington Territory contains much gold about the Cascade Mountains; and, even then, Fort Vancouver, or Portland, in Oregon, may turn out to be the best points whence the mines can be supplied.

This, perhaps, is the greatest wonder of the age,—this Minerva-like birth of a new country, hitherto buried in obscurity, and now in the brief season of a few short months, peopled by thousands of the most adventurous and energetic men, and inevitably destined to be the front of attraction for tens of thousands who, with new-born hopes and brave hearts, will seek their fortune on these favored shores.

In the foregoing *résumé* of startling events, we have alluded to the condition of affairs at home, and the effects of the enormous depletion of our population now in progress. Real estate has got what they call a black eye, and almost every business which employs many operatives and requires large capital suffers materially for the time-being. Labor, on an average,—farming, mining, and in cities,—demands an additional compensation of 20 per cent. above the ruling rates a month ago. This plays the mischief with quartz operations, tunneling and large mining enterprises of every character, which require considerable numbers of laboring men in their prosecution. The augmented pay for a day's work exceeds the margin of profit afforded, and such enterprises are brought to a complete stand-still. Until recently $60 per month and found was the general wages of labor in the mines.

On the farms, something but not much less than this has been paid. It is now harvest season, the crops are very large, and men must be had to secure them. The farmers, therefore, of course, complain as loudly as the capitalists and large mill owners in the mines. Landlords, it is plain to see, have no reason to be glad, and act accordingly. They are among the loudest grumblers, although the owners of unimproved property look even a shade bluer than those who have houses to let. Ship-owners are all smiles and sunshine. They will look brighter on the Atlantic board likewise, when they read and fully comprehend these accounts. There is a better time coming for them. They must soon furnish tonnage for a hundred thousand people who will be ready to set out upon a voyage to this coast within another year. Newspapers have reason to be in bad humor about these times in California, but they now seem disposed to put the best face they can on the matter. All the played-out people in the country, and their name is legion, look with favor upon the new order of things, and think that something has "turned up" for them at last. To sum up the whole business, everybody that has to mark down his fancied or real wealth a few per cent. below his par estimate of three months ago, thinks the devil is to pay, while the other ninety-nine out of every hundred, who think they are benefited by the fresh lay out, and believe that the wheel of fortune may chance to whirl them up, in the swift revolutions it is now about performing, are mightily well pleased. The small minority of sensible men who measure time by longer periods than the interval between two steamer days, or the monthly calls of their landlord, regard the fact of thirty or forty thousand people leaving this State this Summer, and finding so fruitful a field for their exertions, as full of exceeding great promise to the future of California and the Pacific Coast. They can see that this seed is sown in a fruitful soil, and will produce ten-fold in the crop of emigration, which must spring forth under so potent an impulse. Of those who are gone, or going immediately from among us, four-fifths will be sojourners in the far North. California is still their home, and here the fruits of their toil will be gathered. They carry away with them a ripe experience in the pursuit which most of them are about to follow for a season, and bringing to bear all the modern appliances of mining, will surely and swiftly take off the cream from the fresh placers. When the tide of new-comers fairly sets in from the Atlantic side, California will bear a more than favorable comparison with the gold-fields further North. Her climate, society and the countless comforts of life unattainable, save in a long-settled community—her soil, manufactures, commerce and a multitude of organized pursuits, will certainly turn the scale in California's favor, and secure our Pioneer State the first choice, and by far the largest portion of the immigration of this, the next, and every year in the pregnant future.

Not a few who affect to discredit the Frazer River accounts urge in support of their position the fact of so little gold having yet been received from Victoria. The *Republic*, on her last trip, brought down ten thousand dollars in the care of WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Express. On her previous trip she brought six thousand dollars, the property of two passengers on board. Most of these two lots, and several smaller sums, have found their way to the Mint, where assays have been had, and the gold found to be considerably below the averages of the California mines in fineness. But the true cause of this slow progress hitherward of the gold product from Frazer River is the sudden creation of some millions of property values on Puget Sound, demanding the immediate presence there of a currency, which the gold dust alone could furnish. One or two hundred thousand dollars would hardly suffice for the trade in real estate and other commodities carried on there in the past two or three months. The steamers which have recently gone up there carry considerable amounts of gold coin, which will be used in the purchase of gold dust, and take its place for the purposes of currency. The Hudson Bay Company, having abundant credit, may use bills of exchange on London altogether in their purchases in this market, and by remitting large amounts of gold dust to San Francisco would increase an excitement and emigration which they find uncomfortably large already.

PRO TEM.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Weather and its Changes—Deaths—New Catholic Church—New Horse Railroad—Frigate Roanoke—Voyageur de la Mer—Political Exaltation—The Sons of Malta—The Congressional Districts—Boston and the Representation—Maine—Nomination of Bion Bradbury—The Liquor-Law Vote, &c.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 13, 1858.

We got through our "heated term" on Sunday, and we are so very moderate in our notions, and so averse to monopoly, that we don't feel any desire for another. I think Sunday was just about as hot as it could be for such a day, and that the weather ought to have made men as pious as I am sure it made them wicked. The thermometer got up to 95° only in Boston, but Boston is so slow a place that not even its thermometers have the audacity to do their best. Other parts of the county saved our credit. In Chelsea 97° was the average figure; and in North Chelsea it was 99° in all the thermometers save one, which, being of an aspiring turn, and taking "Excelsior" for its motto, got up to 100°, and would have done even worse than that but for a sudden change of weather. There was a shower the middle of the afternoon, but the storm did not commence until about 4½, and then the work was done thoroughly. There was little wind, and next to no thunder and lightning; but the rain was tremendous, and fairly hissed as it fell upon the parched lips and cracked wrinkles of mother earth. This cataclysm could not last long, but the storm settled down into a genuine northeaster—cold, mizzly, drizzly, and bone-achy. During Sunday night there were frequent showers, and yesterday was a foggy day, cold and blighting The change was a reverse indeed, and had that extreme character which belongs to our climate, and renders it so hard to exist in it with comfort. There is no medium. The wet weather yet hangs on, and at present there is no indication of a very early return of sunshine. Vegetation is much improved by the baths it has had for the last forty-eight hours. [*Mem.*—The sun is getting the best of it, toward noon.]

There were but 102 deaths in the city for the fortnight ending on the 10th, at noon, and but 49 for the week ending at that time. Warm weather is not favorable for "Death's doings," but sudden transitions enable him to operate handsomely. There was, last week, but one death from dysentery, which disease is oftener caused by atmospherical changes than by all other things, and by neglect of changes of apparel to conform to them.

"The Church of Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception," at the corner of Harrison-avenue and Concord-street, is fairly under way—the foundation having been completed, and 122 men are employed on the superstructure. The dimensions I gave you some time since. It is supposed the cost will be about $225,000—a mere bagatelle, in comparison with that of Archbishop HUGHES' Cathedral—but still showing what our Catholics are capable of doing.

The horse railroad to Somerville has been opened, at a cost of $68,000. It is expected that the road to Chelsea will be commenced ere long, as a company has been organized for its construction. These roads must all prove good property.

The U. S. frigate *Roanoke*, built at Norfolk, now having been made fit for use at Charlestown, will be soon ready for sea, and one of the handsomest ships in the world. The hog with which the Virginians encumbered her has been taken out by the Bunker Hill, through the costly process of replanking, after all other means had failed.

The iron steamship *Voyageur de la Mer*, of which so much has been said during the past three years, is at anchor in the stream, ready for sea, and will sail for Alexandria (Egypt) in a few days. She is about 1,200 tons, is a full-rigged ship, and has oscillating engines, which work a propeller between the stern and rudder posts. One of our city papers says her engines are of 1,000 horse power, but this is evidently a mistake for on her trial trip she only went at the rate of 10 miles an hour,—rather slow progress for such power, especially as she is of a very sharp model. The person who had the contract to build her is considered clever in his way, but has not had the experience requisite to make her what he expected without doing much of her work over several times. For example, she has had two sets of boilers, her engines have been remodeled, her cat-heads shortened, &c., &c., all involving heavy expense, and causing long delay. She is owned by the Pacha of Egypt, and is armed and fitted as a yacht. Capt. G. MORRIS has adjusted her compasses, which have proved correct in every course. By the way, I understand that Capt. MORRIS has recently adjusted the compasses of all your Sound boats, those of the *Vanderbilt*, and those of some of your coast steamers. He adjusted those of the U. S. frigates *Merrimac* and *Minnesota*, and of the *Yung Tze*, which proves that his system works as well to the south of the equator as to the north of it.

That any body should get excited over, or in consequence of the deliverance of, Fourth-of-July orations, may strike you as something quite contradictory of King Solomon's declaration about the rareness of originality in this lower world. But it cannot be denied that Mr. CHOATE and Mr. HOLMES, aided by Mr. EVERETT, and some lesser lights, have, by their anniversary speeches, given a filip to our opposition men that may lead to something or other—I don't know exactly what. There is an exulting tone among the Anti-Banks men, consequent on so much fine oratory, that ought not to be all lost in words; yet men, as BYRON says, can't live in a state of perpetual fever, and four months is a long time for excitement to last, no matter how earnest may be both its occasion and its cause. "All good men," we are told by the opposition journals, "are coming together, and they must triumph, aided, as they will be, by Heaven," Perhaps they are coming together, and yet the result be not much of a crowd. "The good," and "the best citizens" and "honest folk," etc., are names which all parties are fond of taking to themselves at times, assuming the while that God *must* specially protect them. Most people, in such cases, are ready, however, to say:

> "The good, 'tis true, are God's peculiar care,
> But who, but God, shall tell us who they are?"

It is just possible that all the excellence of Massachusetts is not to be found in the opposition ranks, so that some doubt may exist whether Heaven is under any obligation to throw its weight into the opposition scale. "*Dieu a donc oublié tout ce que j'ai fait pour lui?*" said that sublime specimen of mortal conceit, LOUIS QUATORZE, on hearing of some one of the confounded drubbings which MARLBOROUGH and EUGENE had inflicted on his armies. It would not be at all strange if our Hunkers were to be in a condition to make the same complaint of celestial ingratitude next November, though they are drawing on their wolf-skin breeches for the fight then to be decided. At the same time, there is sense in the view that is taken by many here, to the effect that the orations and after-dinner speeches of the Fifth were meant to be formal annunciations of union on the part of the various branches of the Opposition, and that the great names of EVERETT, CHOATE and WINTHROP may hereafter be reckoned as Democratic names. Mr. CHOATE certainly went the whole length, for he gave the Hartford Convention a word and a blow—and that is the test, the shibboleth, the taking, and uttering, and giving of which, entitle a man to initiation in our Democratic Eleusinia. There's no denying a claim of that kind, and the Democrats are too anxious to get great men on any terms to be likely to refuse admission to him. Even the Custom-house mumbled out, through the Collector, a desire for the union of all men of the same opinions, though that is a quarter in which a snug party is generally preferred to a great one. Mr. CHOATE and Mr. AUSTIN can act together very well, for they used to do so in those times when, both being Whigs, they belonged to a party that was in the constant habit of uttering "Abolition" language of a far warmer tone than our Republicans ever thought proper to employ. But, beyond carrying the two Boston Congressional Districts, which it is clearly within the power of the Opposition to do through union, I do not think anything of a striking character would follow from such men as CHOATE, EVERETT and WINTHROP, and their followers, voting "the clean Democratic ticket," from Governor to Registrars. They ought to have acted sooner if they wished to produce a grand effect—say in 1856, when the addition of fifteen or twenty thousand votes to the Buchanan side would have been a fact of moment.

Fears are entertained that the Sons of Malta are a political club, and that they have been undermining other organizations. Perhaps they are, but I know nothing of them or of their doings. It is the fact, however, that they are "guilty of being suspected" of aiming at that great target of patriots, the State Treasury. What a funny thing it would be, if Messrs. BANKS, WILSON, and the rest of the invincibles, should wake up on the morning of the 3d of November, and find that the moles had been at work under them, and let them down a half score of pegs, clean into the *sousterrain* of utter defeat!

The lively contest in the Sixth Congressional District continues, and promises not to abate. Mr. ALLEY'S chances of getting the nomination have been damaged by the reports that are flying about of his seeking to control the Press of the district through the means of his vast wealth. Another report is, that he has said he would have the place if it should cost him five thousand dollars, or even twenty-five thousand dollars. I should say he was too cautious a man to make use of such language. Yet a third story is in circulation, to the effect that Gen. WILSON had entered upon a quiet crusade in behalf of Mr. ALLEY, when he was "warned" that if he undertook to make Representatives he might succeed only in unmaking himself as a Senator—whereupon, he became inactive as a Paris editor in behalf of freedom. These Congressional seats, and the desire to get them, must be very difficult things for the managers to manage.

Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE is talked of as the American candidate for Congress in the Fourth Congressional District. He would make an excellent member, particularly if there should be a revision of the tariff attempted. No man in the country has more knowledge of manufactures than this gentleman, and while he would claim for that branch of our industry no more than it is fairly entitled to claim, he would legislate for it understandingly, which is more than mere politicians ever do. I am not aware whether Mr. LAWRENCE is desirous of a place in Congress, but if he should be nominated, he would get far more than a party vote, because of the general esteem in which he is held.

Some of the Americans in No. 4 say that if the Republicans wish to "conciliate" them, they must agree to support Mr. SLEEPER, of Roxbury, for Congress. Mr. SLEEPER was formerly editor of the *Journal*, and belongs to the extreme Hunker school of politicians, saves the Union, and all that, and I should think his nomination would be about as agreeable to the Republicans as that of Mr. LUNT. But they may have to take him, or some other gentleman of the same stripe. Perhaps, however, Boston may demand one of the candidates. It is now some years since we have had a member of Congress, and we think our feelings should be consulted, and that we should have some one to look after our interests, who will think it his especial duty to look after them. If numbers are of any consequence, we ought to have both members. When the Fourth District was made, its population was 89,475, of which Boston contributed nearly 72,000; Roxbury and Brookline, constituting the rest of the District, contributing only 17,723. To the Fifth District, Boston contributed 68,000, the rest of the District contributing 21,866. The disproportion of numbers is greater now than it was then, and yet we have had no member since the Spring of 1855. The great, populous and wealthy County of Suffolk, with a constituency not much below 200,000, and with the annual productive power of scores of millions, can't have a Congressional Representative! The consideration of this improper state of things may cause the virtues of Cambridge and Roxbury to be overlooked at the making of the next batch of nominations.

Mr. BION BRADBURY has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth Congressional District in Maine. Mr. BRADBURY was nominated by acclamation, and is approved by his party in the district, though he is thoroughly Anti-Lecompton in his opinions. Mr. BUCHANAN will find that the flaming indorsement he got from the State Convention amounted to nothing, and never was intended to be anything. The Democrats couldn't make even a show on Lecomptonism, and therefore they don't mean to make nominations on it. The Bangor *Union*, a Lecompton paper, says "a better nomination could not have been made," which causes the Bangor *Times*, another Democratic paper, to remark: "The *Union* has concluded to come down from its high Lecompton roost, from which it crowed the other day like a young cockerel that nobody could have a seat with the party unless he went Lecompton and all. Mr. BRADBURY does not go Lecompton *at all*." These little "paper shots" show how much "fraternity" there is among the Maine Democrats. The Sixth District is now represented by STEPHEN C. FOSTER. The Portland *Argus* is so very jubilant over the nomination of Mr. BRADBURY that it has assumed his election "as a fact certain to be verified on the 13th of September next." This is not very philosophical, and perhaps argues quite as much desperation as courage, though Mr. BRADBURY is a popular man, and will command a good vote. Our New-England Congressional elections are of considerable importance, for if the Democrats should contrive to gain a few members in their cause, it would be a source of much mortification to the Republicans, who look upon Yankeedom as their manor, upon which no Democrat can be permitted to carry a gun. Such gains would go some ways towards balancing the inevitable losses of the Democrats in the Middle and Western States.

The vote for the Prohibitory Liquor law, in Maine, was 28,864; for the License system, 5,912; total vote, 34,776—which is not much, if any, above a fourth part of the vote of the State.

THYME.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Broken up in Canada—Bogus American Coin.

From the London (Canada) Free Press.

The first trace of the gang was obtained through the arrest of an accomplice named SMITH, who was passing bogus money at Beverley. On his person was found a letter addressed to him by R. W. SOPER, Jr., of London, which gave a clue that led to all the subsequent arrests and discoveries. The London police at once went to SOPER'S house, and searched it. SOPER is a gunsmith by trade, and does business on Ridout-street. The house and lot are his own property. A large stock, valued at from $4,000 to $5,000 worth of rifles, guns and pistols are ranged in glass cases around. Mr. REID, special constable, having placed a number of officers round the premises, proceeded to examine the workshop. After a lengthened search Mr. REID succeeded in discovering, in a box under the counter, two pieces of lead fitting into each other, and bearing the impression of an American quarter dollar between them. This was all that was found in the workshop at this time. Mr. REID then went up stairs, leaving a person in charge of the shop, and in a lumber-room at the top of the house found a beautifully constructed machine for milling the edge of coins. This discovery warranted Mr. REID to arrest the two sons of SOPER, who were on the premises. In the bed-room of the young men there was a vest found, in the pockets of which there were two base quarter dollars. The elder of the young men claimed the vest as his. Proceeding on his search, Mr. REID entered into a room in the extreme top of the house, in which there is no window, and found hid between the studding of an unplastered wall and the floor, six sets of moulds—three for half dollars, two for twenty-five cents, and one for a dime. The prisoners were removed to the police station, and the moulds and other things found taken charge of by Mr. REID. They seized all the letters and other documents found in the house; and a purse was found containing a bogus quarter. Friday morning Mr. REID and Constable FLETCHER proceeded to examine the premises again. In the workshop situated in the rear of the lot, they found six sets of new moulds, not quite finished, and a number of patterns from which the moulds were cast. In a subsequent search there was found a plaster of paris mould for half dollars; two sets partly finished, were also found between the casings of a door, and about 17 crucibles. A rigid examination of the house and premises was instituted.

Different portions of a machine, supposed to be used for striking dies, were found scattered over the house, which, when put together, although imperfect, led to the supposition of its use. Concealed in a small box, under one of the windows in front of the shop, were found four sets of new moulds, making 17 sets of molds in all. A vast quantity of metal, some of which was refined, and the rest in a rough state, was found in a clothes chest in the bed room occupied by the two young men; very large quantities of the same metal was found in almost every part of the house.

A quantity of letters, receipts for imitating silver and gold by the use of baser metals, and other documents, tending to develop the process of coining, were found on Soper's premises. The Mayor proceeded to a private examination of the papers seized, and discovered that several of them implicated parties at a distance, thereby showing the existence of a regular organized gang for the disposal of the money made. The Mayor promptly telegraphed to the police authorities at the places indicated, and doubtless other arrests will be made, both in the United States and Canada. The letters were all written in a slang vocabulary, the key to which is a secret known to the gang only.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ILLINOIS.

The Hon. Abraham Lincoln in Reply to Senator Douglas.

Great Republican Demonstration in Chicago.

From the Chicago Press and Tribune, July 12.

The audience assembled to hear the Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on Saturday evening, was, in point of numbers, about three-fourths as large as that of the previous evening, when DOUGLAS held forth; and, in point of enthusiasm, about four times as great. The crowd extended from the corner of Lake and Dearborn streets the whole length of the Tremont House, and, as on the evening previous, the balconies, windows and roofs of the adjoining buildings were filled with attentive spectators—ladies and gentlemen. The only advertisement of the meeting consisted of a notice in the Saturday morning papers, and a few handbills distributed during the day. The essential difference in the two demonstrations was simply that the Lincoln audience was enthusiastically for LINCOLN, and the Douglas audience was but qualifiedly in favor of anybody. This will be admitted by any fair minded man who witnessed both demonstrations. The Douglas authorities estimate the crowd of Friday evening at 30,000—or something more than the whole male adult population of the city. We presume that 12,000 is a liberal reckoning for that evening, and that 9,000 would about cover the gathering of Saturday night.

Mr. LINCOLN was introduced by C. L. WILSON, Esq., and as he made his appearance he was greeted with a perfect storm of applause. For some moments the enthusiasm continued unabated. At last when, by a wave of his hand, partial silence was restored, Mr. LINCOLN said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS: On yesterday evening, upon the occasion of the reception given to Senator DOUGLAS, I was furnished with a seat very convenient for hearing him, and was otherwise very courteously treated by him and by his friends, and for which I thank him and them. During the course of his remarks my name was mentioned in such a way as, I suppose, renders it at least not improper that I should make some sort of reply to him. I shall not attempt to follow him in the precise order in which he addressed the assembled multitude upon that occasion, though I shall perhaps do so in the main.

There was one question to which he asked the attention of the crowd, which I deem of somewhat less importance—at least of propriety for me to dwell upon—than the others, which he brought in near the close of his speech, and which I think it would not be entirely proper for me to omit attending to altogether, and yet if I were not to give some attention to it now, I should probably forget it altogether. [Applause] While I am upon this subject, allow me to say that I do not intend to indulge in that inconvenient mode sometimes adopted in public speaking, of reading from documents; but I shall depart from that rule so far as to read a little scrap from his speech, which notices this first topic of which I shall speak—that is, provided I can find it in the paper. (Examines the *Press and Tribune* of this morning.) A voice—"Get out your specs."

"I have made up my mind to appeal to the people against the combination that has been made against me!—the Republican leaders having formed an alliance, an unholy and unnatural alliance, with a portion of unscrupulous federal office-holders. I intend to fight that allied army wherever I meet them. I know they deny the alliance, but yet these men who are trying to divide the Democratic Party for the purpose of electing a Republican Senator in my place, are just as much the agents and tools of the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN. Hence, I shall deal with this allied army just as the Russians dealt with the allies at Sebastopol, that is, the Russians did not stop to inquire, when they fired a broadside, whether they hit an Englishman, a Frenchman or a Turk. Nor will I stop to inquire, nor shall I hesitate, whether my blows shall hit these Republican leaders or their allies who are holding the federal offices and yet acting in concert with them."

Well, now, gentlemen, is not that very alarming? [Laughter.] Just to think of it! right at the outset of his canvass, I, a poor, kind, amiable, intelligent [laughter] gentleman, [laughter and renewed cheers,] I am to be slain in this way. Why, my friend, the Judge, is not only, as it turns out, not a dead lion, nor even a living one—he is the rugged Russian Bear! [Roars of laughter and loud applause.]

But if they will have it—for he says that we deny it—that there is any such alliance as he says there is—and I don't propose hanging very much upon this question of veracity—but if he will have it that there is such an alliance—that the Administration men and we are allied, and we stand in the attitude of English, French and Turks, and he occupies the position of the Russian, in that case, I beg that he will indulge us while we barely suggest to him that these allies took Sebastopol. [Long and tremendous applause.]

Gentlemen, only a few more words as to this alliance. For my part, I have to say, that whether there be such an alliance, depends, so far as I know, upon what may be a right definition of the term *alliance*. If for the Republican Party to see the other great party to which they are opposed divided among themselves, and not try to stop the division and rather be glad of it—if that is an alliance I confess I am in; but if it is meant to be said that the Republicans had formed an alliance going beyond that, by which there is contribution of money or sacrifice of principle on the one side or the other, so far as the Republican Party is concerned, if there be any such thing, I protest that I neither know of it, nor do I believe it. I will however say—as I think this branch of the argument is lugged in—I would, before I leave it, state, for the benefit of those concerned, that one of those same Buchanan men did once tell me of an argument that he made for his opposition to Judge DOUGLAS. He said that a friend of our Senator DOUGLAS had been talking to him, and had among other things said to him: "Why, you don't want to beat DOUGLAS?" "Yes," said he, "I do want to beat him, and I will tell you why. I believe his original Nebraska Bill was right in the abstract, but it was wrong in the time that it was brought forward. It was wrong in the application to a Territory in regard to which the question had been settled; it was brought forward at a time when nobody asked him; it was tendered to the South when the South had not asked for it, but when they could not well refuse it; and for this same reason he forced that question upon our party: it has sunk our best men all over the nation, everywhere; and now when our President, struggling with the difficulties of this man's getting up, has reached the very hardest point to turn in the case, he deserts him, and I *am* for putting him where he will trouble us no more." [Applause.]

Now, gentlemen, that is not my argument—that is not my argument at all. I have only been stating to you an argument of a Buchanan man. You will judge if there is any force in it. [Applause.] Popular Sovereignty! everlasting Popular Sovereignty! [Laughter and cheers.] Let us for a moment inquire into this vast matter of Popular Sovereignty. What is Popular Sovereignty? We recollect that, at an early period of the history of this struggle, there was another name for this same thing—*Squatter Sovereignty*. It was not exactly Popular Sovereignty, but Squatter Sovereignty. What do these terms mean? What do they mean when used now? And vast credit is taken by our friend, the Judge, in regard to his support of it, when he declares the last years of his life have been, and all the future years of his life shall be, devoted to this matter of Popular Sovereignty. What is it? Why, it is the sovereignty of the people. What was Squatter Sovereignty? I suppose, if it had any significance at all, it was the right of the people to govern themselves, to be sovereign over their own affairs, while they were squatted down in a country not their own—while they had squatted on a territory that did not belong to them, in a sense that a State belongs to a people who inhabit it—when it belonged to the nation—such right to govern themselves was called "Squatter Sovereignty."

Now I wish you to mark. What has become of that Squatter Sovereignty? What has become of it? Can you get anybody to tell you now that the people of a Territory have any authority to govern themselves, in regard to this mooted question of Slavery, before they form a State Constitution? No such thing at all, although there is a general running fire, and although there has been a hurrah made in every speech on that side, assuming that that policy had given the people of a Territory the right to govern themselves upon this question; yet the point is dodged. To-day it has been decided—no more than a year ago it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is insisted upon to-day, that the people of a Territory have no right to exclude Slavery from a Territory, that if any one man chooses to take slaves into a Territory, all the rest of the people have no right to keep them out. This being so, and this decision being made one of the points that the Judge approved, and one in the approval of which he says he means to keep me down—*put* me down I should not say, for I have never been up. He says he is in favor of it, and sticks to it, and expects to win his battle on that decision, which says that there is no such thing as Squatter Sovereignty, but that any one man may take slaves into a Territory, and all the other men of the Territory may be opposed to it, and yet by reason of the Constitution they cannot prohibit it. When that is so, how much is left of this vast matter of Squatter Sovereignty, I should like to know?—[A voice—"It has all gone."]

When we get back, we get to the point of the right of the people to make a constitution. Kansas was settled, for example, in 1854. It was a Territory yet, without having formed a constitution, in a very regular way, for three years. All this time negro slavery could be taken in by any few individuals, and by that decision of the Supreme Court which the Judge approves, all the rest of the people cannot keep it out; but when they come to make a constitution, they may say they will not have slavery. But it is there; they are all obliged to tolerate it in some way, and all experience shows that it will be so—for they will not take the negro slaves and absolutely deprive the owners of them. All experience shows this to be so. All that space of time that runs from the beginning of the settlement of the Territory until there is a sufficiency of people to make a State constitution—all that portion of time Popular Sovereignty is given up. The seal is absolutely put down upon it by the Court decision, and Judge DOUGLAS puts his own on the top of that; yet he is appealing to the people to give him vast credit for his devotion to Popular Sovereignty. (Applause, and cries of "right," "right;" "good," "good.")

Again, when we get to the question of the right of the people to form a State constitution as they please, to form it with slavery or without slavery—if that is anything new, I confess I don't know it. Has there ever been a time when any one said that anybody other than the people of a Territory itself should form their constitution? What is new in it, that Judge DOUGLAS should have fought several years of his life, and pledged himself to fight all the remaining years of his life for? Can Judge DOUGLAS find anybody on earth that said that anybody else should form a constitution for a people? (A voice, "Yes.") Well, I should like you to name him; I should like to know who he was. (Same voice—"JOHN CALHOUN.")

Mr. LINCOLN—No, Sir, I never heard of even JOHN CALHOUN saying such a thing. He insisted on the same principle as Judge DOUGLAS, but his mode of applying it in fact was wrong. It is enough for my purpose to ask this crowd whenever a Republican said anything against it? They never said anything against it, but they have constantly spoken for it; and whosoever will undertake to examine the platform, and the speeches of responsible men of the party, and of irresponsible men, too, if you please, will be unable to find one word from anybody in the Republican ranks opposed to that Popular Sovereignty which Judge DOUGLAS thinks he has invented. [Applause.] I suppose that Judge DOUGLAS will claim, in a little while, that he is the inventor of the idea that the people should govern themselves; [cheers and laughter;] that nobody ever thought of such a thing until he brought it forward. We do remember that, in the old Declaration of Independence, it is said that "We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." There is the origin of Popular Sovereignty. [Loud applause.] Who, then, shall come in at this day and claim that he invented it. [Laughter and applause.]

The Lecompton Constitution connects itself with this question, for it is in this matter of the Lecompton Constitution that our friend Judge DOUGLAS claims such vast credit. I agree that in opposing the Lecompton Constitution, so far as I can see, he was right. ["Good, good."] I do not deny that at all; and, gentlemen, you will readily see why I could not deny it, even if I wanted to. But I do not wish to, for all the Republicans in the nation opposed it, and they would have opposed it just as much without Judge DOUGLAS' aid as with it. They had all taken ground against it long before he did. Why, the reasons that he urges against that Constitution I urged against him a year before. I have the printed speech in my hand. The argument that he makes, why that Constitution should not be adopted, that the people were not fairly represented nor allowed to vote, I pointed out in a speech a year ago, which I hold in my hand now, that no fair chance was to be given to the people. ["Read it—read it."] I shall not waste your time in trying to read it. ["Read it—read it."] Gentlemen, reading from speeches is a very tedious business, particularly for an old man that has to put on spectacles, and the more so if the man be so tall that he has to bend over to the light. [Laughter.]

A little more, now, as to this matter of popular sovereignty, and the Lecompton Constitution. The Lecompton Constitution, as the Judge tells us, was defeated. The defeat of it was a good thing or it was not. He thinks the defeat of it was a good thing, and so do I, and we agree in that. Who defeated it?

A VOICE—Judge DOUGLAS.

Mr. LINCOLN—Yes, he furnished himself, and if you suppose he controlled the other Democrats that went with him, he furnished *three* votes, while the Republicans furnished *twenty*. [Applause.]

That is what he did to defeat it. In the House of Representatives he and his friends furnished some twenty votes and the Republicans furnished *ninety odd*. [Loud applause.] Now who was it that did the work?

A VOICE—DOUGLAS.

Mr. LINCOLN—Why yes, DOUGLAS did it! To be sure he did.

Let us, however, put that proposition another way. The Republicans could not have done it without Judge DOUGLAS. Could he have done it without them? [Applause.] Which could have come the nearest to doing it without the other? [Renewed applause. "That's it, that's it;" "Good, good."]

A VOICE—Who killed the bill?

Another VOICE—DOUGLAS

Mr. LINCOLN—Ground was taken against it by the Republicans long before DOUGLAS did it. The proportion of opposition to that measure is about five to one.

A VOICE—"Why didn't they come out on it?"

Mr. LINCOLN—You don't know what you are talking about, my friend. I am quite willing to answer any gentleman in the crowd who asks an *intelligent* question. [Great applause.]

Now, who in all this country has ever found any of our friends of Judge DOUGLAS' way of thinking, and who have acted upon this main question, that has ever thought of uttering a word in behalf of Judge TRUMBULL? A Voice—"We have." I defy you to show a printed resolution passed in a Democratic meeting—I take it upon myself to defy any man to show a printed resolution of a Democratic meeting, large or small, in favor of Judge TRUMBULL, or any of the five to one Republicans who beat that bill. Everything must be for the Democrats! They did everything, and the five to one that really did the thing, they snub over, and they do not seem to remember that they have an existence upon the face of the earth. [Applause.]

Gentlemen: I fear that I shall become tedious. [Go on, go on.] I leave this branch of the subject to take hold of another. I take up that part of Judge DOUGLAS' speech in which he respectfully attended to me. [Laughter.]

Judge DOUGLAS makes two points upon my recent speech at Springfield. He says they are to be the issues of this campaign. The first one of these points he bases upon the language in a speech which I delivered at Springfield, which I believe I can quote correctly from memory. I said there, that "we are now far into the fifth year since a policy was instituted for the avowed object and with the confident promise of putting an end to Slavery agitation; under the operation of that policy, that agitation had only not ceased, but has constantly augmented." [A Voice: "That's the very language."] "I believe it will not cease until a crisis shall have been reached and passed. A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." [Applause.] "I do not expect the union to be dissolved,"—I am quoting from my speech,—"I do not expect the house to fall, but I do expect it will cease to be divided. It will become all one thing or all the other. Either the opponents of Slavery will arrest the spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, or its advocates will push it forward until it shall become alike lawful in all the States North as well as South." [Good, good.]

What is the paragraph? In this paragraph which I have quoted in your hearing, and to which I ask the attention of all, Judge DOUGLAS thinks he discovers great political heresy. I want your attention particularly to what he has inferred from it. He says I am in favor of making all the States of this Union uniform in their internal regulations; that in all their domestic concerns I am in favor of making them entirely uniform. He draws this inference from the language I have quoted to you. He says that I am in favor of making war by the North upon the South for the extinction of Slavery; that I am also in favor of inviting, as he expressed it, the South to a war upon the North for the purpose of nationalizing Slavery. Now, it is singular enough, if you will carefully read that passage over, that I did not say that I was in favor of anything in it. I only said what I expected would take place. I made a prediction only—it may have been a foolish one perhaps. I did not even say that I desired that Slavery should be put in course of ultimate extinction. I do say so now, however, [great applause,] so there need be no longer any difficulty about that. It may be written down in the next speech. [Applause and laughter.]

GENTLEMEN: Judge DOUGLAS informed you that this speech of mine was probably carefully prepared. I admit that it was. I am not master of language; I have not a fine education; I am not capable of entering into a disquisition upon dialects, as I believe you call it; but I do not believe the language I employed bears any such construction as Judge DOUGLAS put upon it. But I don't care about a quibble in regard to words. I know what I meant, and I will not leave this crowd in doubt, if I can explain it to them, what I really meant in the use of that paragraph.

I am not, in the first place, unaware that this Government has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I know that. I am tolerably well acquainted with the history of the country, and I know that it has endured eighty-two years, half slave and half free. I *believe*—and that is what I meant to allude to there—I *believe* it has endured, because, during all that time, until the introduction of the Nebraska Bill, the public mind did rest, all the time, in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction. ["Good!" "Good!" and applause.] That was what gave us the rest that we had through that period of eighty-two years;—at least, so I believe. I have always hated Slavery, I think, as much as any Abolitionist. [Applause.] I have been an Old Line Whig. I have always hated it, but I have always been quiet about it, until this new era of the introduction of the Nebraska Bill began. I always believed that everybody was against it, and that it was in course of ultimate extinction. (Pointing to Mr. BROWNING, who stood near by,)—BROWING thought so; the great mass of the nation have rested in the belief that Slavery was in course of ultimate extinction. They had reason so to believe.

The adoption of the Constitution and its attendant history led the people to believe so; and that such was the belief of the framers of the Constitution itself. Why did those old men, about the time of the adoption of the Constitution, decree that Slavery should not go into the new Territory where it had not already gone? Why declare that within twenty years the African Slave-trade, by which slaves are supplied, might be cut off by Congress? Why were all these acts? I might enumerate more of such acts—but enough. What were they but a clear indication that the framers of the Constitution intended and expected the ultimate extinction of that institution? [Cheers.] And now when I say, as I say in this speech, that Judge DOUGLAS has quoted from, when I say that I think the opponents of Slavery will resist the farther spread of it, and place it where the public mind shall rest with the belief that it is in course of ultimate extinction, I only mean to say, that they will place it where the founders of this Government originally placed it.

I have said a hundred times, and I have now no inclination to take it back, that I believe there is no right, and ought to be no inclination, in the people of the Free States, to enter into the Slave States, and interfere with the question of Slavery at all. I have said that always. Judge DOUGLAS has heard me say it—if not quite a hundred times, at least as good as a hundred times; and when it is said that I am in favor of interfering with Slavery where it exists, I know it is unwarranted by anything I have ever *intended*, and, as I believe, by anything I have ever *said*. If, by any means, I have ever used language which could fairly be so construed, (as, however, I believe I never have,) I now correct it.

[Here the shouts of the Seventh Ward Delegation announced that they were coming in procession. They were received with enthusiastic cheers.]

So much, then, for the inference that Judge DOUGLAS draws, that I am in favor of setting the sections at war with one another. I know that I never meant any such thing, and I believe that no fair mind can infer any such thing from anything I have ever said. ["Good," "good."]

Now in relation to his inference that I am in favor of a general consolidation of all the local institutions of the various States. I will attend to that for a little while, and try to inquire if I can how on earth it could be that any man could draw such an inference from anything I said. I have said, very many times, in Judge DOUGLAS' hearing, that no man believed more than I in the principle of self-government; that it lies at the bottom of all my ideas of just government from beginning to end. I have denied that his use of that term applies properly. But for the thing itself I deny that any man has ever gone ahead of me in his devotion to the principle, whatever he may have done in efficiency in advocating it. I think that I have said it in your hearing—that I believe each individual is naturally entitled to do as he pleases with himself and the fruit of his labor, so far as it in no wise interferes with any other man's rights, (applause) that each community, as a State, has a right to do exactly as it pleases with all the concerns within that State that interfere with the rights of no other State, and that the Government, upon principle, has no right to interfere with anything other than that general class of things that does concern the whole. I have said that at all times. I have said, as illustrations, that I do not believe in the right of Illinois to interfere with the cranberry laws of Indiana, the oyster laws of Virginia, or the Liquor Laws of Maine. I have said these things over and over again, and I repeat them here as my sentiments.

How is it, then, that Judge DOUGLAS infers, because I hope to see Slavery put where the public shall rest in the belief that it is in the course of ultimate extinction, that I am in favor of Illinois going over and interfering with the cranberry laws of Indiana? What can authorize him to draw such an inference? I suppose there might be one thing that at least enabled *him* to draw such an inference that would not be with me or with many others—that is, because he looks upon all this matter of Slavery as an exceedingly little thing—this matter of keeping one-sixth of the population of the whole nation in a state of oppression and tyranny unequaled in the world. He looks upon it as being an exceedingly little thing—only equal to the question of the cranberry laws of Indiana—as something having no moral question in it—as something on a par with the question of whether a man shall pasture his land with cattle, or plant it with tobacco—so little and so small a thing, that he concludes if I could desire that anything should be done to bring about the ultimate extinction of that little thing, I must be in favor of bringing about an amalgamation of all the other little things in the Union. Now, it so happens—and there, I presume, is the foundation of this mistake—that the Judge thinks thus; and it so happens that there is a vast portion of the American people that do *not* look upon that matter as being this very little thing. They look upon it as a vast moral evil; they can prove it is such by the writings of those who gave us the blessings of liberty which we enjoy, and that they so looked upon it and not as an evil merely confining itself to the States where it is situated; and while we agree that, by the Constitution we assented to, in the States where exists it we have no right to interfere with it because it is in the Constitution and we are both by duty and inclination to stick by that Constitution in all its letter and spirit from beginning to end. [Great applause.]

So much then as to my disposition—my wish—to have all the State legislatures blotted out, and to have one general consolidated government, and a uniformity of domestic regulations in all the States, by which I suppose it is meant if we raise corn here, we must make sugar-cane grow here too, and we must make those things which grow North, grow in the South. All this I suppose the Judge understands I am in favor of doing. Now, so much for all this nonsense—for I must call it so. The Judge can have no issue with me on a question of establishing uniformity in the domestic regulations of the States.

A little now on the other point—the Dred Scott Decision. Another one of the issues he says that is to be made with me, is upon his devotion to the Dred Scott Decision, and my opposition to it.

I have expressed heretofore, and I now repeat, my opposition to the Dred Scott Decision, but I should be allowed to state the nature of that opposition, and I ask your indulgence while I do so. What is fairly implied by the term Judge DOUGLAS has used "resistance to the Decision?" I do not resist it. If I wanted to take Dred Scott from his master, I would be interfering with property, and that terrible difficulty that Judge DOUGLAS speaks of, of interfering with property, would arise. But I am doing no such thing as that, but all that I am doing is refusing to obey it as a political rule. If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether Slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of that Dred Scott Decisiog, I would vote that it should. [Applause; "good for you;" "we hope to see it;" "that's right."]

Mr. LINCOLN—That is what I would do. ["You will have a chance soon."] Judge DOUGLAS said last night, that before the decision he might advance his opinion, and it might be contrary to the decision when it was made; but *after* it was made he would abide by it until it was reversed. Just so I. We let this property abide by the decision, but we will try to reverse that decision. [Loud applause—cries of "good."] We will try to put it where Judge DOUGLAS will not object, for he says he will obey it until it is reversed. Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably.

What are the uses of decisions of courts? They have two uses. As rules of property they have two uses. First—they decide upon the question before the Court. They decide in this case that DRED SCOTT is a slave. Nobody resists that. Not only that, but they say to everybody else that persons standing just as DRED SCOTT stands, is as he is. That is, they say that when a question comes up upon another person it will be so decided again, unless the Court decides another way, [cheers—cries of "good,"] unless the Court overrules its decision. [Renewed applause.] Well, we mean to do what we can to have the Court decide the other way. That is one thing we mean to try to do.

The sacredness that Judge DOUGLAS throws around this decision, is a degree of sacredness that has never been before thrown around any other decision. I have never heard of such a thing. Why, decisions apparently contrary to that decision, or that good lawyers thought were contrary to that decision, have been made by that very Court before. It is the first of its kind; it is an *astonisher* in legal history. [Laughter] It is a new wonder of the world. [Laughter and applause.] It is based upon falsehood in the main as to the facts—allegations of facts upon which it stands, are not facts at all in many instances, and no decision made on any question—the first instance of a decision made under so many unfavorable circumstances—thus placed has ever been held by the profession as law, and it has always needed confirmation before the lawyers regarded it as a settled law. But Judge DOUGLAS will have it that all hands must take this extraordinary decision, made under these extraordinary circumstances, and give their votes in Congress in accordance with it, yield to it and obey it in every possible sense. Circumstances alter cases. Do not gentlemen here remember the case of that same Supreme Court, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, deciding that a National Bank was constitutional? I ask, if somebody does not remember that a National Bank was declared to be constitutional? ["Yes," "Yes."] Such is the truth, whether it be remembered or not. The Bank charter ran out, and a recharter was granted by Congress. That recharter was laid before Gen. JACKSON. It was urged upon him, when he denied the constitutionality of the bank, that the Supreme Court had decided that it was constitutional; and Gen. JACKSON then said that the Supreme Court had no right to lay down a rule to govern a coördinate branch of the Government, the members of which had sworn to support the Constitution—that each member had sworn to support that Constitution as he understood it. I will venture here to say that I have heard Judge DOUGLAS say that he approved of Gen. JACKSON for that act. What has now become of all his tirade about "resistance to the Supreme Court?" ["Gone up," "Gone to the Theatre."] My fellow-citizens, getting back a little, for I pass from these points, when Judge DOUGLAS makes his threat of annihilation upon the "alliance," he is cautious to say that that warfare of his is to fall upon the leaders of the Republican Party. Almost every word he utters, and every distinction he makes, has its significance. He means for the Republicans that do not count themselves as leaders, to be his friends; he makes no fuss over them; it is the leaders that he is making war upon. He wants it understood that the mass of the Republican Party are really his friends. It is only the leaders that are doing something, that are intolerant, and that require extermination at his hands. As this is clearly and unquestionably the light in which he presents that matter, I want to ask your attention, addressing myself to the Republicans here, that I may ask you some questions, as to where you, as the Republican Party, would be placed if you sustained Judge DOUGLAS in his present position by a reëlection? I do not claim, gentlemen, to be unselfish—I do not pretend that I would not like to go to the United States Senate—[laughter]—I make no such hypocritical pretence; but I do say to you that in this mighty issue it is nothing to you—nothing to the mass of the people of the nation—whether or not Judge DOUGLAS or myself shall ever be heard of after this night; it may be a trifle to either of us; but in connection with this mighty question, upon which hang the destinies of the nation, perhaps, it is absolutely nothing; but where will you be placed if you reindorse Judge DOUGLAS? Don't you know how apt he is—how exceedingly anxious he is at all times to seize upon anything and everything to persuade you that something *he* has done *you* did yourselves? Why, he tried to persuade you last night that our Illinois Legislature instructed him to introduce the Nebraska bill. There was nobody in that Legislature ever thought of such a thing; and when he first introduced the bill, he never thought of it; but still he fights furiously for the proposition, and that he did it because there was a standing instruction to our Senators to be always introducing Nebraska bills. [Laughter and applause.] He tells you he is for the Cincinnati Platform. He tells you he is for the Dred Scott decision. He tells you, not in his speech last night, but substantially in a former speech, that he cares not if Slavery is voted up or down; he tells you the struggle on Lecompton is passed; it may come up again or not, and if it does he stands where he stood when, in spite of him and his opposition, you built up the Republican Party. If you indorse him, you tell him you do not care whether Slavery be voted up or down, and he will close, or try to close, your mouths with his declaration repeated by the day, the week, the month and the year. Is that what you mean? [Cries of "No;" one voice, "Yes."] Yes, I have no doubt you who have always been *for* him, if you mean that. No doubt of that, [A voice, "Hit him again;"] soberly I have said, and I repeat it, I think in the position in which Judge DOUGLAS stood in opposing the Lecompton Constitution he was right; he does not know that it will return, but if it does we may know where to find him, and if it does not, we may know where to look for him, and that is on the Cincinnati Platform. Now, I could ask the Republican Party, after all the hard names that Judge DOUGLAS has called them by—all his repeated charges of their inclination to marry with and buy negroes, all his declarations of Black Republicanism—by the way, we are improving; the black has got rubbed off—but with all that, if he be indorsed by Republican votes, where do you stand? Plainly you stand ready saddled, bridled and harnessed, and waiting to be driven over into the Slavery-Extension camp of the nation—[A voice—"We will hang ourselves first,"]—just ready to be driven over, tied together, in a lot—to be driven over, every man with a rope around his neck—that halter being held by Judge DOUGLAS. That is the question. If Republican men have been in earnest in what they have done, I think they had better not do it; but I think that the Republican Party is made up of those who, as far as they can peaceably, will oppose the extension of Slavery, and who will hope for its ultimate extinction—who will believe, if it ceases to spread, that it is in course of ultimate extinction. If they believe it is wrong in grasping up the new lands of the continent, and keeping them from the settlement of free white laborers, who want the land to bring up their families upon; if they are in earnest, although they may make a mistake, they will grow restless, and the time will come when they will come back again and recognize, if not by the same name, at least upon the same principles as their party now has. It is better, then, to save the work while it is begun. You have done the labor; maintain it—keep it. If men choose to serve you, go with them; but as you have made up your organization upon principle, stand by it, for, as surely as God reigns over you, and has inspired your mind, and given you a sense of propriety, and continues to give you hope, so surely will you cling to these ideas, and you will at last come back again after your wanderings, merely to do your work over again. [Loud applause.]

We were often—more than once, at least—in the course of Judge DOUGLAS' speech last night, reminded that this Government was made for white men—that he believed it was made for white men! Well, that is putting it in a shape in which no one wants to deny it, but the Judge then goes into his passion for drawing inferences that are not warranted. I protest, now and forever against that counterfeit logic which presumes that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I do necessarily want her for a wife. [Laughter and cheers.] My understanding is that I need not have her for either, but as God made us separate, we can leave one another alone and do one another much good thereby. There are white men enough to marry all the white women, and enough black men to marry all the black women, and in God's name let them be so married. The Judge regales us with the terrible enormities that take place by the mixture of races; that the inferior race bears the superior down. Why, Judge, if we will not let them get together in the Territories they won't mix there. [Immense applause.]

A VOICE—"Three cheers for LINCOLN." [The cheers were given with a hearty good will.]

Mr. LINCOLN—I should say at least that that is a self-evident truth.

Now, it happens that we meet together once every year, some time about the 4th of July, for some reason or other. These 4th of July gatherings, I suppose, have their uses. If you will indulge me, I will state what I suppose to be some of them.

We are now a mighty nation, we are thirty—or about thirty millions of people, and we own and inhabit about one-fifteenth part of the dry land of the whole earth. We run our memory back over the pages of history for about eighty-two years and we discover that we were then a very small people in point of numbers, vastly inferior to what we are now, with a vastly less extent of country—with vastly less of everything we deem desirable among men—we look upon the change as exceedingly advantageous to us, and to our posterity, and we fix upon something that happened away back, as in some way or other being connected with this rise of prosperity. We find a race of men living in that day whom we claim as our fathers and grandfathers; they were iron men; they fought for the principle that they were contending for; and we understand that by what they then did it has followed that the degree of prosperity that we now enjoy has come to us. We hold this annual celebration to remind ourselves of all the good done in this process of time, of how it was done and who did it, and how we are historically connected with it; and we go from these meetings in better humor with ourselves—we feel more attached the one to the other, and more firmly bound to the country we inhabit. In every way we are better men in the age, and race, and country in which we live for these celebrations. But after we have done all this we have not yet reached the whole. There is something else connected with it. We have besides these, men—descended by blood from our ancestors—among us, perhaps half our people, who are not descendants at all of these men, they are men who have come from Europe—German, Irish, French, and Scandinavian—men that have come from Europe themselves or whose ancestors have come hither and settled here, finding themselves our equals in all things. If they look back through this history to trace their connection with those days of blood, they find they have none, they cannot carry themselves back into that glorious epoch and make themselves feel that they are part of us, but when they look through that old Declaration of Independence, they find that those old men say that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and then they feel that that moral sentiment taught in that day evidences their relation to those men, that it is the father of all moral principle in them, and that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood, and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote that Declaration, [loud and long continued applause,] and so they are. That is the electric cord in that Declaration that links the hearts of patriotic and liberty-loving men together, that will link those patriotic hearts as long as the love of freedom exists in the minds of men throughout the world. [Applause.]

Now, Sirs, for the purpose of squaring things with this idea of "don't care if Slavery is voted up or voted down," for sustaining the Dred Scott decision. [A Voice—"Hit him again,"] for holding that the Declaration of Independence did not mean anything at all, we have Judge DOUGLAS giving his exposition of what the Declaration of Independence means, and we have him saying that the people of America were equal to the people of England. According to his construction, you Germans are not connected with it. Now I ask you in all soberness, if all these things, if indulged in, if ratified, if confirmed and indorsed, if taught to our children and repeated to them, do not tend to rub out the sentiment of liberty in the country, and to transform this Government into a Government of some other form. These arguments that are made, that the inferior race are to be treated with as much allowance as they are capable of enjoying; that as much is to be done for them as their condition will allow. What are these arguments? They are the arguments that kings have made for enslaving the people in all ages of the world. You will find that all the arguments in favor of kingcraft were of this class; they always bestrode the necks of the people, not that they wanted to do it, but because the people were better off for being ridden. That is their argument, and this argument of the Judge is the same old serpent that says you work and I eat, you toil and I will enjoy the fruits of it. Turn it whatever way you will—whether it come from the mouth of a King, an excuse for enslaving the people of his country, or from the mouth of men of one race as a reason for enslaving the men of another race, it is all the same old serpent, and I hold if that course of argumentation that is made for the purpose of convincing the public mind that we should not care about this, should be granted, it does not stop with the negro. I should like to know if, taking this old Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are equal upon principle, and making exceptions to it, where will it stop? If one man says it does not mean a negro, why may not another say it does not mean some other man? If that declaration is not the truth, let us get the statute-book in which we find it and tear it out! Who is so bold as to do it? [Voices—"Me," "No one," &c.] If it is not true, let us tear it out! [Cries of "No. no."] Let us stick to it, then—[cheers]—let us stand firmly by it, then. [Applause.]

It may be argued that there are certain conditions that make necessities and impose them upon us, and the extent that a necessity is imposed upon a man he must submit to it. I think that was the condition in which we found ourselves when we established this Government. We had Slavery among us, we could not get our Constitution unless we permitted them to remain in Slavery, we could not secure the good we did secure if we grasped for more, and having by necessity submitted to that much, it does not destroy the principle that is the charter of our liberties. Let that charter stand as our standard.

My friend has said to me that I am a poor hand to quote Scripture. I will try it again, however. It is said in one of the admonitions of the Lord, "As your Father in Heaven is perfect, be ye also perfect." The Saviour, I suppose, did not expect that any human creature could be perfect as the Father in Heaven; but he said, "As your Father in Heaven is perfect, be ye also perfect." He set that up as a standard, and he who did most towards reaching that standard, attained the highest degree of moral perfection. So I say in relation to the principle that all men are created equal, let it be as nearly reached as we can. If we cannot give freedom to every creature, let us do nothing that will impose slavery upon any other creature. [Applause.] Let us, then, turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it. Let us stand firmly by each other. If we do not so, we are turning in the contrary direction, that our friend Judge DOUGLAS proposes—not intentionally—as working in the traces that tend to make this one universal Slave Nation. [A Voice—"That is so."] He is one that runs in that direction, and as such I resist him.

My friends, I have detained you about as long as I desired to do, and I have only to say, let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position—discarding our standard that we have left us. Let us discard all these things, and unite as one people throughout this land, until we shall once more stand up declaring that all men are created equal.

My friends, I could not without launching off upon some new topic, which would detain you too long, continue to-night. [Cries of "go on."] I thank you for this most extensive audience that you have furnished me to-night. I leave you, hoping that the lamp of liberty will burn in your bosoms until there shall no longer be a doubt that all men are created free and equal.

Mr. LINCOLN retired amid a perfect torrent of applause and cheers.

Senator Douglas Defending his Change of Ground.

On the 12th inst. Senator DOUGLAS made another speech in Chicago, in reply to an address of welcome delivered by the "Associated Congress," a local Literary Society. In this speech, Mr. DOUGLAS defended himself against the charge of inconsistency in his political course. He said:

I believe that the great principles with which I have identified myself are essential to the prosperity of the nation, and the perpetuity of the republic. If they are, they must be maintained; they will be maintained; opposition will gradually give way until they become conceded truisms in Government. If, on the contrary, they are wrong, if experience proves them wrong, no man on earth will be more ready to step forward and acknowledge and correct them than I will. *I am not afraid to confess that each year of my life I have to some extent gradually modified my opinions upon some questions of public policy.* I have more pride in that consistency which is content with always being right, than I have in saying that I have never modified or changed an opinion. (Hearty applause.) Yet, I think I can say, I flatter myself that it has been my fortune, that I have made as few changes in my political creed as most public men; that I have been as fortunate in my consistency in the support of measures of public policy as most men; but still we should remember that the same measure that is expedient at one period, may be unwise at another. The Tariff Act that was suited to the condition of this country in 1833, was totally unfit, as shown by the experience of 1846. The Tariff that I believed to be wise and judicious in 1846, we found entirely unsuited to the condition of the country in 1856, and we were compelled to change it. (Applause.)

Hence, consistency does not so much depend upon the advocacy of the same measures as it does in the adaptation of the measure to the existing wants and condition of the country, so that you shall always be right. In other words, to be consistent, you must change your measures just as regularly and just as fast as the country, by its progress, advances and changes its condition. The principles which govern our action should always be the same; if they are sound, they always will be the same; but the measures by which these principles can be adapted to the wants and condition of a people must indicate the same changes that are proceeding in the country at large.

We in Illinois can realize the necessity of these changes in our legislation. There are some of us that have witnessed this place when there were one or two thousand inhabitants within the corporation, and when it took a two days' ride on horseback to go to the first log cabin in the country. There are some of us who have attended the Legislature of this State when the member representing Chicago resided at Peoria, and had Rock Island and Galena, as well as Chicago, in his Legislative District—all composing a district represented by one member, out of one hundred in the Legislature.

Such was the state of your representation in the first Legislature I ever attended in Illinois. We have seen the necessity, therefore, in law, in political science, in the jurisprudence of the country, advancing to keep pace with the development of all the great material interests of the people. We are a progressive people. I trust we shall never cease to progress, not only in agriculture and in the arts and sciences, but in the knowledge of human right and of free government. Progress is our mission; but we should be cautious that we always are surrounded and guided by those sound constitutional principles that will carry the Government forward in the same channel in which it was originally started. The object of our Government is to carry out the principle that Illinois has adopted for a motto upon her seal—"State Sovereignty, National Union." [Applause.] Of all the mottos that have been adopted by any of the States of this Union, there is none, to my mind, expressing so impressively, so clearly and distinctly, the true idea of our Government, as that which Illinois bears upon her every official act—"State Sovereignty, National Union," and the one cannot be preserved without the maintenance of the other. The sovereignty of the State, the right to regulate everything internal for herself, is the great pillar upon which the Government rests. Our federal Government rests upon thirty-two pillars, each being a sovereign State, supreme within its own limits, so that the dome that rests upon them is simply a small portion of the structure. It is elevated highest; it is the first object seen as we turn to look upon the edifice; it is the only portion that foreign powers, standing at a distance, can behold; yet, while it has its own objects, and exercises its own functions—the deciding upon war or peace, superintending foreign affairs, commerce, and the coinage of money, and all those things which each State could not in harmony with the rest decide for itself—the State has still the great mass of the powers of Government. Those which affect the liberties and the rights of the citizen, those powers upon the exercise of which the whole liberties of the people depend, belong to the State sovereignties and not to the federal Government. Inasmuch as this great mass of the powers, upon which our happiness and liberties all rest, is in the State and not in the federal authority, our highest duty is to protect our liberties, from foreign or federal encroachment. [Applause.]

UTAH.

Dispatches from Gen. Johnston and the Peace Commissioners.

Proclamation of Gen. Johnston to the People of Utah.

Gen. Johnston to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, U. T., June 16, 1858.

MAJOR—I have the honor to report that the march of the army of Utah commenced on the 13th inst. The advance, composed of the Second Dragoons, commanded by Col. COOKE; the Volunteer Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel BEE; and PHELPS' Light Battery, arrived here on the 14th inst.; the Fifth Infantry, Col. WAITE commanding, and RENO'S Battery, on the 15th, accompanied by a part of the supply train. To-day the Tenth Infantry, commanded by Col. ALEXANDER, and a battalion composed of one Company of Cavalry, one Company of Mounted Rifles, three Companies of the Third, two Companies of the Sixth, and one Company of the Seventh Infantry, commanded by Col. LORING, will arrive with the remainder of the supply train.

The river rises during the night, but can be forded in the afternoon. The crossing, therefore, of the dragoons, volunteers, and train, was not effected till yesterday evening. An old bridge, above the ford, was sufficiently repaired to enable Captain PHELPS to pass his caissons and pieces over by hand. This evening Captain RENO'S battery will be crossed in the same way. The Fifth Infantry and trains will cross this evening, and, if there is time afterwards, the Tenth Infantry, Colonel LORING'S battalion and trains, will also cross, and the march will be resumed to-morrow in the order directed by my order of this date herewith. The march to the valley will be made in five days.

On the day of my arrival at this place I received a communication from the United States Commissioners, the Hon. L. W. POWELL and Major BEN McCULLOCH, of which the enclosed is a copy. I have the honor to transmit a copy of my reply, and also a copy of a few remarks which it was thought I should address to the people, to allay an unfounded apprehension among them.

Capt NEWTON, of the Engineer corps, was detached yesterday, with an escort of an officer and thirty men, and the most experienced guide of the mountains, JAMES BRIDGER, to examine thoroughly the country from this point to the head of Muddy Creek, which flows into Bear River. I believe the elevated table land between this and the western end of the Cache Valley can be ascended by easy gradations, and that the opposite side can be descended into Cache Valley without difficulty. If a good road should be found practicable, as I expect, I would respectfully suggest that the commander of the forces here may be authorized to order its construction immediately. The only communication between important districts should not long be allowed to continue through long and difficult cañons easily obstructed.

The health of the troops continues excellent.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army Commanding.

To Major IRVIN McDOWELL, Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters of the Army, West Point, New-York.

Letter from the Peace Commissioners to Gen. Johnston.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
UTAH TERRITORY, Saturday, June 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have the pleasure of informing you that after a full and free conference with the chief men of the Territory, we are informed by them that they will yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States; that they will not resist the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah; that they cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties; and that they will make no resistance to the Army of the United States in its march to the Valley of Salt Lake, or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The houses, fields and gardens of the people of this Territory, particularly in and about Salt Lake City, are very insecure. The animals of your army would cause great destruction of property if the greatest care should not be observed in the march and in the selection of camps. The people of the Territory are somewhat uneasy for fear the army, when it shall reach the valley, would not properly respect their persons and property. We have assured them that neither their persons nor property would be injured or molested by the army under your command.

We would respectfully suggest, in consequence of this feeling of uneasiness, that you issue a proclamation to the people of Utah, stating that the army under your command would not trespass upon the rights or property of peaceable citizens during the sojourn in or the march of your army through the Territory. Such a proclamation would greatly allay the existing anxiety and fear of the people, and cause those who have abandoned their homes to return to their houses and farms.

We have made inquiry about grass, wood, &c., necessary for the subsistence and convenience of your army. We have conversed with Mr. FICKLIN fully on this subject, and given him all the information we have, which he will impart to you.

We respectfully suggest that you march to the valley as soon as it is convenient for you to do so.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

L. W. POWELL,
BEN. McCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.

Gen. A. S. JOHNSTON, commanding Army of Utah, Camp Scott, Utah Territory.

Gen. Johnston to the Peace Commissioners.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, June 14, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication from Salt Lake City was received to-day. The accomplishment of the object of your mission entirely in accordance with the instructions of the President, the wisdom and forbearance of which you have so ably displayed to the people of the Territory, will, I hope lead, to a more just appreciation of their relations to the General Government and the establishment of the supremacy of the laws. I learn with surprise that uneasiness is felt by the people as to the treament they may receive from the army. Acting under the twofold obligations of citizens and soldiers, we may be supposed to comprehend the rights of the people and to be sufficiently mindful of the obligations of our oaths not to disregard the laws which govern us as a military body. A reference to them will show with what jealous care the General Government has guarded the rights of citizens against any encroachment. The army has duties to perform here in execution of the Department of War, which, from the nature of them, cannot lead to interference with the people in their various pursuits, and if no obstruction is presented to the discharge of those duties, there need not be the slightest apprehension that any person whatever will have cause of complaint against it.

The army will continue its march from this position on Thursday, 17th inst., and reach the valley in five days. I desire to encamp beyond the Jordan on the day of arrival in the valley.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON.
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, Commanding.

To the Hon. L. W. POWELL and Major BEN. McCULLOCH, United States Commissioners to Utah.

The Peace Commissioners to the War Department.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., June 12, 1858.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to report that we reached this city on the 7th inst. We lost no time in placing ourselves in communication with the chief men of the Mormon people. After the fullest and freest conference with them, we are pleased to state that we have settled the unfortunate difficulties existing between the Govenment of the United States and the people of Utah. We are informed by the people and chief men of the Territory that they will cheerfully yield obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States. They cheerfully consent that the civil officers of the Territory shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. They will make no resistance to the army of the United States in its march to the valley of Salt Lake or elsewhere. We have their assurance that no resistance will be made to the officers, civil or military, of the United States, in the exercise of their various functions in the Territory of Utah.

The people have abandoned all the settlements north of this, and all the families have left the city, only about fifteen hundred persons remaining here to take charge of the property, and to burn it if the difficulties had not been settled. The people from this city and north of it have gone south to Provo, fifty miles south of this, and to points beyond. We will visit Provo and the settlements south in a day or two, and see and confer with the people, and inform them that the difficulties have been settled, and thus induce them to return to their homes.

We have written Gen. JOHNSTON by the messenger that will bear this, informing him of what had been done, and that he could march his army to the valley whenever he desired to do so. We intend to remain and visit the people and converse with them until Gen. JOHNSTON'S army arrives. We think it important that we remain until the army is located in the valley. We have but a moment to write, as the express will start in a few moments. We will in a few days forward a detailed report.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your ob't serv'ts.
L. W. POWELL,
BEN. McCULLOCH, } Commissioners to Utah.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

General Johnston's Proclamation to the People of Utah.

The Commissioners of the United States, deputed by the President to urge upon the people of this Territory the necessity of obedience to the Constitution and laws, as enjoined by his proclamation, have this day informed me that there will be no obstruction to the administration and execution of the laws of the Federal Government, nor any opposition on the part of the people of this Territory to the military force of the Government in the execution of these orders. I therefore feel it incumbent on me, and have great satisfaction in doing so, to assure those citizens of the Territory who, I learn, apprehend from the Army ill-treatment, that no person whatever will be in any wise interfered with or molested in his person or rights, or in the peaceful pursuit of his avocation; and, should protection be needed, that they will find the Army always faithful to the obligations of duty, as ready now to assist and protect them as it was to oppose them while it was believed they were resisting the laws of their Government.

A. S. JOHNSTON,
Colonel Second Cavalry and Brevet Brigadier General Commanding.

March of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,
CAMP ON BEAR RIVER, U. T., June 16, 1858.

The Army will continue to march to-morrow and daily hereafter till arrival in Salt Lake Valley, in the following order, each command being followed immediately by its train and a proportion of the supply train:

Brevet Colonel P. F. SMITH'S battalion, constituting the advanced guard, at 5 A. M.; Tenth Infantry and PHELPS' battery at 5½ A. M.; Fifth Infantry and RENO'S battery at 5¾ A. M.; Col. LORING'S battalion of mounted riflemen, First Cavalry, Third, Sixth and Seventh Infantry, at 6¼ A. M.; Volunteers at 6½ A. M; Second Dragoons, constituting the rear guard, at 7 A. M. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will order the guards of their respective trains. The head-quarters will be with the advance.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General A. S. JOHNSTON. F. J. PORTER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Utah Indians not Hostile to the Government.

From the Washington States.

We were shown yesterday a dispatch recently received by the Indian Bureau from Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah. Dr. F. says that, during the preceding week, he had visited the encampment of the Sho-sho-Ne tribe of Indians, on Bear River, some fifty miles distant from the Fort, in the direction of Salt Lake City. Having previously promised two chiefs of the tribe that he would pay their people a visit when they came up to their encampment on Bear River, they had sent for him an escort of the two chiefs in question and seventy men, all well mounted, and there was no proper alternative but for him then to redeem his pledge, which he accordingly did. It was his first visit to an Indian encampment, and he expresses himself highly pleased with what he saw. He remarks, among other things, the habits of industry among these people. A chief, named BEN SIMONS, who acted as interpreter told him that the tribe had out hunting parties almost constantly, and during the Winter they had killed over a hundred elks, besides great quantities of smaller game.

This is one of the tribes, says Dr. F., on which BRIGHAM YOUNG boasts that he can rely for assistance in case of a conflict between the Mormons and the Government. But the Doctor thinks he "calculates without his host" in this instance, and asserts that there is no doubt of the fidelity of these Indians towards the United States. Indeed, from the Doctor's letter it would seem that the reports of a probable coalition between the Mormons and Indians in that vicinity to resist the authority of the Government, have very little foundation; for he continues by stating that WASH-A-KEE, a powerful chief of the Snake tribe, has sent him word that he will pay him a visit within two weeks, accompanied by the principal men of his tribe. WHITE-EYE, a principal chief of a large tribe of Utes, had spent part of a day with Superintendent FORNEY, and urged him to visit his tribe and have a long talk.

Tarring and Feathering a "Free Lover" in Indiana.

From the Lafayette, Indiana, Courier 7th.

A man named ROBERT COONS, married, and respectably connected, and obtained a very unenviable notoriety last Spring by running away with another man's wife, was tarred and feathered at Crawfordsville last night. It seems that the gay Lothario has been in correspondence for some months past with a respectable young lady of that town, and had proposed an elopement to which she consented. By arrangement the deluded girl was to go to Ladoga, on the pretence of visiting some relatives, and he was to follow the next day, and joining there, leave together on the first train for the South. Accordingly, on Monday she went down to Ladoga, and was followed yesterday morning by the gay deceiver. In the meantime the people of Crawfordsville had got wind of the affair—an informal meeting of fifty or more citizens was held, and a Committee of five resolute men appointed with instructions to proceed at once to Ladoga, and take COONS in custody. The Committee left on the evening train, and arriving at Ladoga, captured and brought him back on the 10 o'clock train last night. They were met at the dépôt by a large crowd of citizens, and the guilty wretch was escorted to the Court house, which had been lighted up for the occasion. Judge Lynch organized his Court, and Mr. COONS was put upon his trial. Eighteen love letters, over his signature, and addressed to the young lady whom he had sought to victimize, were produced and read to the multitude. No other evidence was needed, and after a few speeches had been made by prominent citizens, the lights were suddenly extinguished—COONS caught and dragged to the Court-house yard—every stitch of clothing torn from his back—a bucket of warm tar poured over his head and a bag of feathers artistically applied. A more hideous looking object, says our informant, cannot be imagined. He was coated from head to heels. The Committee took him in charge and escorted him to the outskirts of the town, where they humanely provided him with a suit of clothing, and by a vigorous application of soft soap and lard, removed the tar and feathers. He was placed aboard the train for this city to-day, and leaves by the Valley Road to-night for California.

A Lad Passing Through the Spout of a Waterwheel.

Correspondence of the Watertown Reformer.

HERMON, ST. LAW COUNTY, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

The following is a correct statement of an occurrence that took place in our village on Monday of this week:

Two lads were at play on the bulkhead of J. J. MATTESON & Co.'s cabinet shop, when one of them, a son of GEORGE A. SHELDON, accidentally fell in. The wheel carrying the planing machine was running at full speed, and the boy was immediately carried from the bulkhead into the spout, and through the spout into the wheel. The spout is 18 feet long, 2 feet wide at the upper end, and 22 feet 7 inches at the place of discharge into the waterwheel. The wheel is a centre-discharge, and is 6 feet in diameter, and performs about 70 or 80 revolutions per minute.

At the moment the lad fell in, his little comrade ran into the shop and gave the alarm. The water was immediately shut off, and search commenced, and, in a moment, a cry was heard down in the water-wheel. Mr. MATTESON hastened below to the wheel, and there discovered the little sufferer, with his feet through the discharging-hole, at the bottom of the wheel, between the buckets, close to the shaft, crying to be rescued from his perilous situation. Mr. MATTESON exclaimed, "Don't cry, LYNN! I will take care of you." The boy quieted down, and began to make for an opening where the covering of the wheel had been partially cut away last Winter; he was soon reached and drawn from his uncomfortable situation, and conveyed to his home. Dr. RICE was at hand, and, on careful examination, found no bones broken, but the flesh from head to foot severely bruised. The boy is now doing very well, and will soon be at his sports again.

Much alarm is felt in the towns adjoining Middletown, Conn., on account of the prevalence of the small-pox in that city. As usual, there is a great deal of exaggeration in the reports. In Middletown papers we see a statement from the Board of Health, that only ten cases of varioloid and small-pox are known in the town, and some of these are very slight. They however recommend general revaccination, and have employed two physicians to attend daily at the Town Hall, to vaccinate all who may desire it at the expense of the town.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The hot, and previous to the storm of yesterday very dry weather, has hastened the small fruits and vegetables to quick maturity. There are still a very few old potatoes in the hands of dealers, who are losing money on them. New potatoes are coming in plentifully from Long Island, and a few from Jersey. There is a little decrease in the arrivals from Norfolk, and the Bermudas are nearly used up. Early Junes and Dykemans from Long Island are now bringing $1@$1 25 ℘ basket holding a scant bushel.

A large portion of the onions now arriving are in bunches, and range in price from 75c.@$3, and upward ℘ 100, according to size of bunches. Quantities strung up are coming in from Rhode Island which are worth $6@$6 50 ℘ 100 strings.

Apples are not quite as abundant, but are improving in size and quality.

On the Charleston steamer of yesterday were some 500 boxes of peaches, mostly in bad order, owing to hot weather for most of the passage, and the storm which delayed their coming into harbor for some time. They are consigned to commission men, and are bringing from $2 to $10 ℘ box. There was also a quantity of nectarines in similar condition, selling at $2@$3 ℘ box, and plums at $3@$6.

Early Cabbages are abundant, maturing rather small under a hot sun and previously dry weather.

Rutabaga Turnips, from New-Jersey, are taking the place of the early flat varieties.

Raspberries are abundant and cheap. The Antwerps are worth $5 50@$7 ℘ 100 baskets—about three baskets to the quart—while common red and black caps, in strawberry baskets, bring $2 50@$3 ℘ 100 baskets.

Blackberries have already made their appearance, at about $6 ℘ bushel, while Huckleberries bring $5.

Jersey green Corn is in moderate quantity, at $1 50 ℘ 100 ears.

Cucumbers and early Squashes are plenty. A few begin to come from Long Island.

Butter is very dull, with quite enough arriving to supply the light City trade and moderate California shipping demand. Very little is now sent to the South, as many of the Southerners are now at the North.

Eggs are scarcer and much higher, owing to two causes. Western people have been receiving poor returns for their eggs for several weeks past, and are now withholding their supplies, while farmers in the surrounding country are too busy to "hunt eggs", even. The present high prices will bring them in in quantity, so that the advance is probably only temporary.

Poultry sells slowly. It has scarcely been possible to expose it for sale, except on ice, during the hot weather. Much of it spoiled on the hands of dealers.

Potatoes—New Bermudas, ℘ bbl....	$5 25	@ —
Potatoes—New Charleston, ℘ bbl....	3 00	@ 3 50
Potatoes—New Long Island, ℘ bush.	1 00	@ 1 13
Potatoes—Norfolk, ℘ bbl..........	—	@ 3 25
Tomatoes—Norfolk, ℘ box..........	5 00	@ —
Tomatoes—Charleston, ℘ box.......	3 00	@ —
Onions—℘ 100 bunches, large.......	3 00	@ 3 50
Onions—℘ 100 small bunches........	62	@ —
Onions—℘ 100 strings..............	6 50	@ —
Apples—New Charleston, ℘ bbl......	3 50	@ 4 00
Apples—Norfolk, ℘ bbl.............	4 00	@ 4 50
Peaches—Charleston, ℘ box.........	4 00	@ 9 00
Plums—Green Gage, ℘ box...........	3 00	@ 6 00
Cauliflowers—Common, ℘ doz........	50	@ 1 00
Cauliflowers—Extra, ℘ doz.........	2 00	@ 2 50
Cabbages—Common, ℘ 100............	2 00	@ 3 00
Cabbages—Extra, ℘ 100.............	4 00	@ 5 00
Turnips—New Flats, ℘ 100 bunches.	2 00	@ 3 00
Turnips—Rutabagas, ℘ bbl..........	1 50	@ —
Kohl Rabi—℘ 100 bunches...........	3 00	@ 3 50
String Beans—Long Island, ℘ bushel.	75	@ 88
Green Peas—Marrowfats, ℘ bushel..	50	@ 63
Gooseberries—℘ bushel.	2 00	@ 2 25
Raspberries—Antwerps, ℘ 100 bask's.	5 50	@ 7 00
Raspberries—Red and Black Caps ℘ 100 Strawberry baskets	2 50	@ 3 00
Blackberries—℘ bushel.............	6 00	@ —
Huckleberries—℘ bushel............	5 00	@ —
Corn—Jersey, ℘ 100 ears...........	1 50	@ —
Cherries—Common, ℘ ℔..............	6	@ 7
Cherries—Sour, ℘ ℔................	9	@ 10
Currants—℘ ℔......................	5	@ 6
Radishes—℘ 100 bunches............	37	@ 50
Lettuce—℘ 100 bunches.............	37	@ 50
Carrots—New, ℘ 100 bunches........	2 50	@ 3 50
Beets—℘ 100 bunches...............	3 00	@ 4 00
Cucumbers—Norfolk, ℘ bbl..........	3 00	@ 3 50
Squashes—New Norfolk, ℘ bbl.......	2 00	@ 3 00
Squashes—L. I. and Jersey, ℘ bbl...	4 50	@ —
Watermelons—℘ 100..................	35 00	@40 00
Nutmeg Melons—℘ 100................	8 00	@12 00
Butter—Orange Co., pails, ℘ ℔......	20	@ 22
Butter—State, ℘ ℔..................	18	@ 20
Ohio and other Western States, ℘ ℔.	12	@ 14
Lard—In bbls.......................	10	@ 11½
Lard—Kegs..........................	11	@ 12½
Cheese—℘ ℔.........................	4	@ 8
Eggs—Jersey, ℘ doz.................	15½	@ 17½
Eggs—State, ℘ doz..................	15	@ 17
Eggs—Western, ℘ doz................	14	@ 16
Fowls—Bucks County, ℘ ℔............	—	@ 15
Fowls—L. I. and Jersey, ℘ pair.....	75	@ 1 00
Chickens—Spring, ℘ pair............	37	@ 63
Turkeys—℘ ℔........................	15	@ —
Spring Ducks—℘ pair................	62	@ 1 00
Pigeons—Squab, ℘ doz...............	1 50	@ 2 00
Pigeons—Stall-fed, ℘ doz...........	1 50	@ 1 75
Woodcock—℘ dozen...................	3 00	@ —
Roasting Pigs......................	1 25	@ 2 50

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 15, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls...........	24	—	—
Flour, bbls...........	8,935	601	827
Wheat, bushels........	27,347	—	—
Corn, bushels.........	15,778	—	—
Provisions, pkgs....	263	13	—
Whisky, bbls.........	386	—	—

ASHES—Sales 75 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Sales 1,500 ℔s. prime at 33c., cash, ℘ ℔.

COFFEE—Has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 300 mats Java at 16½c.; 75 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c.; and 2,300 bags Rio at 10¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention at strengthening prices. Sales 4,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is rather quiet for State and Western Flour, the demand being moderate for home use, and limited for export. The rise in freights tends to restrict shipments. Prices are heavy and languid, especially for poor lots. Sales 11,350 bbls.

Superfine State, ℘ bbl.....................	$3 80@$3 87½
Extra State................................	3 95@ 4 05
Superfine Indiana and Michigan.........	3 80@ 3 90
Superfine Ohio..............................	3 85@ 3 90
Fancy Ohio..................................	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan.............	4 10@ 6 00
Extra Ohio..................................	4 60@ 6 00
Fancy Genesee.............................	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri......	4 65@ 7 00

Canadian continues quiet at former prices; sales 350 bbls., in lots, at from $4 25@$5 25 for low to choice extra, ℘ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at unchanged rates. Sales 1,150 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 80@$7 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet, at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction, to-day, 533 boxes Menton Lemons at $5 87½@$6; 959 boxes Palermo do. at $3@$4 60; and 1,528 boxes Palermo Oranges at $2 05@$3 15 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered and is less active. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at about $1 10½; good ordinary to very choice White Western at $1 05@$1 28; good Red Western (Winter) at $1 01@$1 03; inferior Milwaukee Club at 83c.@87c.; inferior Chicago and Racine Spring at 74c.@80c.; ordinary White Kentucky at $1 15; prime Red Southern at $1 10; new White Southern at $1 40@$1 43; and new Red do. at $1 25@$1 26 ℘ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for, at about former rates. Prime lots continue scarce; sales 21,000 bushels at 64c.@74c. for unsound and inferior Mixed Western; 80c. for Yellow Western; 87c.@88c. for Yellow Northern, neither parcel being prime, and 90c. for strictly prime Southern Yellow, to arrive, ℘ bushel. About 3,500 bushels Rye were reported sold within a range of from 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 45c.@46c. for State; 41c.@44c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 33c.@40c. for Southern ℘ bushel.

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, each season, to July 12.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls....	125,355	171,932
Wheat, bushels....	1,236,430	1,897,499

Stock of Breadstuffs in store in Chicago July 10.

Flour, bbls........	5,750	Corn, bush........	527,348
Wheat, Spring, bus	882,241	Oats, bush........	84,303
Wheat, Red, bush..	6,815	Rye, bush.........	1,200
Wheat, White, bush.	600	Barley, bush......	11,297

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 50 bales, standard weights, at 15c., six months.

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 2 900 Buenos Ayres, at 25c.@25½c., six months' credit.

HOPS—Sales 130 bales, last year's crop, at 5c.@7c., cash, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Is inactive and nominal.

MOLASSES—Is in moderate demand at our quotations: New-Orleans, 40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 23c.@24c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@44c., cash, ℘ gallon; and 350 bbls. White and Pale Resin at $5 75@$6 50 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Linseed continues in lively demand at 70c.@71c., cash, ℘ gallon. No important movement in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better demand, at former prices. Sales 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $16 70@$16 87½ for Mess, $18 for Clear, and $13 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, and are worth 7⅝c.@8c. for Hams, and 5⅝c.@5⅞c., for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is more active, at 8¼c.@11c., according to quality, ℘ ℔. Lard is heavy and languid; sales 500 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11⅝c.@11⅞c. for Western and 10c.@11c. for City, ℘ ℔. Beef is more inquired for at former rates; sales 650 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is abundant and depressed at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly at 3c.@8c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, 230 tcs., in lots, at $3@$3 50, cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Sales 1,850 sacks Ashton's Liverpool fine at $1 40 ℘ sack.

SPICES—Sales 500 bags Pepper on terms not disclosed.

SUGARS—The demand is good and prices are well maintained. Sales, to-day, 1,380 hhds., including Cuba at 5¾c.@7½c., and Porto Rico at 7¼c.@7¾c.; also, 250 hhds. Melado at 5c.@5¼c.; and 180 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@8⅜c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 7,500 ℔s. Prime at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., at 23½c.@24c., cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 350 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ℘ ℔.; 600 bbls. Flour at 2s.; (shipowners ask 6½d.@7d. for Grain); 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s.; and 3 hhds. Whalefoots at 21s. For London, 400 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; and 50 tons heavy goods at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d.

The Sugar Crop—Effects of the Crevasse.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, July 1, publishes reports prepared by Mr. E. H. ANGAMAN, on the effects of the high water on the crops, especially the Sugar crop, in some of the parishes of the State of Louisiana. From this report we extract the following:

"The crevasses affect, sensibly, the following parishes: Jefferson, slightly, (most of the damage in this parish being done by the Bell crevasse;) St. Charles, very badly; St. John Baptist, very badly; St. James, the lower part, badly, the upper part, slightly; Assumption, badly; Lafourche, very badly.

TABLE SHOWING THE EFFECT OF THE FLOOD ON THE SUGAR CROP.

	Last year's crop.	Prospect of this year's crop before the crevasses.	Probable crop if the crevasses are stopped within twelve days.
Jefferson........	5,585	8,000	1,500
St. Charles.....	6,626	10,000	1,550
St. John's......	4,702	7,500	2,750
St. James......	10,972	16,500	7,500
Assumption.. ..	7,740	11,500	5,000
Lafourche......	12,017	18,500	6,000
Totals	47,640	72,000	24,300

Thus showing a certain loss of 47,500 hhds. of sugar.

What cane is not under water yet is protected, on the swamp side, by levees built some distance from the woods in the fields, but the back water rising steadily, some of the levees are breaking every day, and as a consequence the amount of cane and corn destroyed is daily increasing. The back water has been rising regularly, for the last six weeks, at the rate of one inch and one-eighth in twenty-four hours. Since the opening of the second crevasse at St. Charles, on the 19th of June, the daily rise is a little over one inch and a half, the breach widening every day, and the natural consequence will be that the water will rise at the rate of two and three inches in twenty-four hours. If such be the case, scarcely any cane or corn will be saved this season."

The London Hop Trade.

From the London Times, June 29.

The accounts which reach the Borough to-day, though generally favorable, do not represent the progress of the vine to be quite as uniform as at the commencement of last week. Worcester and Farnham reports still speak of a good deal of vermin, and the plant, from the continued drouth, does not seem to grow as rapidly as anticipated, nevertheless, the general opinion being still favorable, the duty is backed at £210,000, and there is little or nothing passing on the market.

Having at this period of last year inserted a statement of the number of acres under hop cultivation in 1856, classed under the respective districts, &c., we now publish a similar return for 1857, as prepared by Messrs. WEST and JONES, of the Borough; with respect to the acreage, it will be observed that as compared with 1856, the plantations of 1857 exhibit a reduction of 3 552 acres. Of the existing extent of hop land we have, of course, as yet no return; but it is believed that a further reduction has taken place since the crop of 1857, to about the same extent as in the proceeding year:

Districts.	Acres.	Cwt. qr. ℔.	Averg. Dist. Growth per Acre. Ct. qr. ℔.	Average Growth per Acre. Ct. qr. ℔.
East Kent.........	5,647½	27,247 0 6	4 3 8	
Bastard East Kent	1,116½	7,988 2 8	7 0 17	
Middle Kent.......	15,636½	156,175 1 3	9 3 26	
Weald of Kent, Sussex.........	17,611½	119,385 1 13	6 3 3	8 1 13
Worcester.........	6,704½	67,412 3 5	10 0 6	
Farnham...........	3,741	42,497 3 4	11 1 12	
Kingdom...........	517¼	5,342 3 6	10 1 8	
Total........	50,974¾	426,049 2 17		

Total duty, at 19s. 7 16-20d. per cwt,.......£417 526 2 4¾
Old duty, at 10s. 8¾ 4-20d. per cwt .. . 228,066 12 11

Hops Exported from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857:

Growth.	Cwt. qr. ℔.
1848........	106 0 17
1852........	99 2 2
1853........	7 1 0
1855........	2,504 2 11
1856........	6,990 1 9
1857........	3,239 2 1

Cwt..12,947 1 12—Old duty.......£6,948 8 3½ 8-20

FOREIGN HOPS.

	Cwt.
Imported from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857..	18,711 2
Exported from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857...	375 0
Paid duty from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec, 31, 1857...	14,425 3
In Bond 1st January, 1858..........	9,873 0
Declared value of beer exported, from Dec. 31, 1856, to Dec. 31, 1857, (bbls 435,334.)...	£1,592,130 0

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. McKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street, (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

VIRGINIA.

Goochland C. H., Goochland County.—The wheat crop in this county is not an average one; not more than one half crop made. Oat crop almost an entire failure. Corn and tobacco look badly; very dry; very short crop of each, unless we have rain soon.

Palmyra, Fluvanna County.—Not more than half wheat crop. Oat crop almost an entire failure; very dry; tobacco and corn suffering badly.

MISSISSIPPI.

Starksville, Oktibbeha County—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, corn, wheat and other grain. The oat crop is entirely ruined by the "rust;" will not make seed. The prospects of the cotton were for about a two-thirds crop, or perhaps more. Corn crop excellent, but we learn that within the last few days the "rust" is taking hold of both cotton and corn, so that short crops may be expected. The wheat crop is very good—gathered.

ALABAMA.

Wedowee, Randolph County.—The products of this county are chiefly corn, cotton, and wheat. The prospects now are good.

LOUSIANA.

Shreveport, Caddo Parish.—This parish produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects now, of both crops, are very favorable.

Vidalia, Concordia Parish.—Cotton is the only article, in this parish, cultivated for the market. The prospects now are very good, excepting only the lands which have been overflowed; the loss by inundation in this parish will cause the gross product to be somewhat below the annual average.

TEXAS.

Bell, Bell County.—The products of this county are chiefly otton, wheat, and corn. The prospects now are very good.

Lockhart, Caldwell County.—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn. The prospects of both crops are now *very flatteriag*.

Richmond, Fort Bend County.—The products of this county are chiefly cotton, sugars, corn, and stock raising to a great extent. The prospects now are more favorable for an abundant crop than ever before in Texas, of cotton, corn, and sugar.

Seguin, Guadaloupe County.—This county produces chiefly cotton and corn, and although in a few counties in this section crops are late, still there is but little doubt but there will be good crops. The prospects now are very good,

Texana, Jackson County.—The products of this county are chiefly corn and cotton. The prospects now are more flattering than ever known in this county. The last year's drouth caused the farmers to be on the "look-out." They went to work, and such crops of corn and cotton were never seen here before.

EMANCIPATION.—The Cleveland *Plaindealer* has the following:

"JAMES BANKS, Esq., an eminent member of the Bar at Fayetteville, N. C., is in the City, stopping at the Bennett House. He comes to carry out the will of the late Mrs. PERRY, who appointed Mr. BANKS to see that her six slaves, CAROLINE PERRY and her five children have their freedom and $10,000 as soon as the estate is settled. Mr. BANKS brings the freed persons here—arranges with Judge TILDEN to receive the money when he shall send it and pay it over to, and advise the new settlers here how to invest it. The children are very light, with light straight hair, and no doubt will make good inhabitants. Mr. BANKS visited Oberlin yesterday to see for himself the place of peculiar notoriety at the South, and no doubt he finds that 'distance lends enchantment to the view.'"

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes of the gold fever in Vermont: "The gold is found upon the farm of Mr. Amos Pollard, which is situated on the east side of the sheet of water familiarly known to the disciples of Izaak Walton as Plymouth Pond, and about ten miles from Lendlow, the nearest railroad station. As yet, there has been no systematic mining commenced, but very fair "prospects" have been made. Mr. Atherton showed me a specimen of course gold, worth $1, obtained by washing only two pans, from what is denominated "hill diggings." The dirt was taken from wheel-tracks in the road.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Promenade Concert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Bachelor's Torments—Columbus el Fillibuster—The Galliant French Capting and the Maid of Mobile.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Happy Man—Lola Montez—Mischievous Annie.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Wyman, the Wizard and Ventriloquist.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Outalanchet—Lady of the Lake—The Good for Nothing.

FRENCH THEATRE—Le Beau Nicolas—L'Amant aux Bouquet Clemont.

Ocean Steamers.

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool	July 17
The *Bremen* leaves New-York for Bremen........	July 17
The *Africa* leaves New York for Liverpool......	July 21

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail..................	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad......5½ A.M. and	3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.........7 A.M. and	4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad......5½ A.M. and 2	P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat...................4	P.M.

☞ The European Mail, by the *City of Washington*, for Liverpool, closes at the New-York Post Office on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ The German Mail, by the *Bremen*, which sails on Saturday, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ A.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, whose news was published on Tuesday morning as telegraphed from Cape Race, has not yet arrived at Halifax, at which port she has been some time overdue. The weather is reported as very thick.

We have nothing new to report with reference to the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. There were no signs of the *Niagara* at Trinity Bay last night.

It is understood, on authority entitled to credit, that the State Department has issued instructions to Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, under no circumstances to abandon his post, but to enter a protest against all improper acts of the Mexican Government towards citizens of the United States The day of reckoning is considered not far distant, and our demands upon the Mexican Government will then probably absorb another large slice of her territory.

There was an important order received yesterday by the Quartermaster of the Army of this department, emanating from the War Department at Washington, upon receipt of the dispatches from the Pacific, conveying the important intelligence of the defeat and retreat of Col. Steptoe before a superior force of warlike Indians in Oregon There was a special consultation held, and it was resolved to recruit the army in that quarter immediately. It was determined to send out, by the steamer of the 20th, six companies of recruits, (about 500 muskets,) and orders were telegraphed here to make arrangements for having them shipped by the regular, or by special steamer. The steamship *St. Louis*, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was chartered for that purpose, and to sail under command of Capt. Hudson, her old Captain, on the 20th instant. Gen. Scott was yesterday at West Point, probably with reference to this important movement of the army.

The United States steamer *Water Witch*, Commander John Rodgers, arrived at Charleston on the 13th inst., bringing Key West dates to the 10th. She brought important dispatches from the Commander of the Home Squadron to the Secretary of the Navy. Boarding of American vessels by British cruisers had wholly ceased; the *Colorado* is in a bad condition, being crippled, and is so filthy as to make it probable that an epidemic would break out on board. The yellow fever is prevailing to an alarming extent among the shipping in the harbor of Havana, and cases were getting common at Key West. Several deaths have occurred. The Gulf Squadron, or a portion of it, has been ordered to rendezvous at Greytown. A slaver landed one thousand negroes not long since, near Bahia Honda, and a slaver (before reported) has been chased into Key West, where she was seized. Bad management appears to characterize Government affairs at Key West. The steamer *Isabel* was expected at Key West, from Havana, on the afternoon of the 10th. The *Water Witch* would anticipate her at Charleston at least twenty-four hours. The Flag-Lieutenant of the Home Squadron, Mr. Magraw, came in her as bearer of dispatches. The *Colorado* would probably leave for New-York or Boston on the 24th or 25th.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio, which met at Columbus on the 13th inst., nominated the Hon. Wm. V. Peck, of Scioto, for Supreme Judge, C. P. Walcott for Attorney-General, and W. B Thrall for Comptroller. The Committee on Resolutions reported, through Senator Wade, a platform declaring unalterable fidelity to the Republican Party, censuring the Administration on the Lecompton business, reprobating the increase of the National Debt, and inviting the coöperation of men of all parties in opposing the mal-administration of the Government. The Convention was enthusiastic and harmonious.

We publish this morning an able speech of the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, delivered at Chicago, in reply to the speech of Senator Douglas, published a few days ago. Mr. Lincoln takes up the points discussed by Mr. Douglas, and proceeds to a strict analysis of each of them. The Republicans of the State assembled in large numbers to hear Mr. Lincoln. Senator Douglas has since made another speech at Chicago, in response to an address of welcome from a literary society, in the course of which he took occasion to defend himself from the charge of political inconsistency

A large and well-organized gang of coin counterfeiters has been broken up in the town of London, Canada. The leader seems to have been a gunsmith, hitherto considered a respectable character. A diligent search of his shop resulted in the discovery of apparatus for counterfeiting. Among the rest was a die for the manufacture of bogus American quarters. It is believed that the gang has confederates in various parts of the United States and Canada

The new U. S. steam sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, which has been constructing at the Westervelt ship-yard, is fast approaching completion, and is announced to be launched on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. She will be in readiness to make her trial-trip in November, just one year from the date of the contract for building her, after which she will go into active service.

The Comptroller furnishes a statement of the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department for the two first quarters of the present year. The payments for the first quarter have been $2,573,426 14, and for the second quarter (including payments made by the issue of Central Park Fund Stock,) the amount has been $4,640,552 84—total $7,213,978 98. The amount paid into the Treasury, during the six months, has been $5,742,989 59. The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1857.

The indictments against Judge Russell and others, for inciting to riot, were transferred from the Court of Sessions yesterday, by Judge Ingraham, by consent of the District-Attorney.

The trial of Leroy Rusher in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, resulted in a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence was postponed till Saturday. Rusher, it will be remembered, killed a boy connected with the *Tribune* Office, April 3, at the saloon No. 19 North William-street. The plea of the defence was hereditary insanity, and affidavits that Mr. Marcus D. Larrowe, his counsel, will produce on Saturday, will prove the fact. John Lyons, charged with killing his wife, by kicking her and rupturing her liver, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree. Sentence on Saturday. John B. Marks was convicted of burglary. He entered the office of the Board of Underwriters, in the Insurance Buildings, No. 51 Wall-street, on June 28th, by means of false keys. He, also, will be sentenced on Saturday. James McClair pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, and was sentenced to three years in the State Prison. William H. Curtiss, charged with burglary in the first degree, was acquitted, his arrest being shown to be a mistake on the part of the officer. Ann Mahoney, charged with grand larceny, was acquitted. Judge Russell's trial is removed from this Court to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and will take place, with that of Jobson and Branch, in September or October next.

A warrant was issued, yesterday, by Justice Quackenbush for the arrest of Frank Leslie, on a complaint of Alderman Reed. A wood-cut in the last number of *Frank Leslie* represented the Alderman as using a whitewash brush, in connection with the recent swill-milk investigation, and hints remotely at his having been handsomely remunerated for his whitewashing job. The Alderman thinks the cut libellous—hence the complaint and issue of the warrant.

The de Riviere case was brought to a sudden termination yesterday at Bergen, an arrangement having been made by which Mrs. Blount, who it seems has lost faith in the Captain, is to produce her daughter to-day, and both mother and daughter are to return home with Col. Blount.

The Police Commissioners held their regular meeting yesterday, and, after disposing of a number of charges against members of the force, organized (in secret session) a new precinct to be called the Twenty-fourth, comprising portions of what have been heretofore known as the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second, to which they appointed three Sergeants.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 4,000 bales, the market closing more firmly. Flour, Wheat and Corn were less active. Prices of Flour tended downward. Provisions were in good demand, including Pork, which was dearer. Coffee and Sugars were actively sought after. Freights exhibited less animation, owing, in part to the advanced claims of shipowners.

The Lessons of the Late Crisis.

The trade-returns which we published a few days ago for the fiscal year 1858, ending by regulation of the General Government on the 30th of June, are suggestive of a few remarks, of a practical rather than party nature. That the Government is deprived, by the result of the year's business in foreign merchandise, of twenty-two or twenty-three millions of revenue, will, of course, be readily ascribed to the late crisis. That the suddenness of this reverse has, in turn, compelled the Treasury to borrow twenty millions on its bills of credit, may be attributed to accident or improvidence, according to the relative charity or fault-finding spirit of the people toward the existing administration. But both these points in the great financial result of the year are of less moment to the country at large than the other consequences of diminished importation. The loss of twenty-two millions of revenue, which, upon the basis of the previous year's trade, was reasonably calculated upon *before* the crisis, presumes a decrease of ninety three millions of foreign merchandise brought into the country *since*, and in consequence of the crisis. And such is probably near the actual figure, as at the port of New-York alone we foot up $57,582,000 less than in 1857. If the previous scale of importation was extravagant—and that it was so is implied by the fact that sixty-nine millions in specie were required to settle the balance-sheet of 1857—certainly this falling off ought to compensate for the temporary loss of revenue. It should even reconcile the country to the issue of bills of credit, seeing that the importance of reducing the scale of our foreign purchases outweighs the inconvenience of the public Treasury.

Besides, it must not be forgotten that while the public debt is thus increased through the economy of importation, it was but recently reduced through its extravagance. Thus, when the scale of importation stood two hundred and seven millions in 1852, the public debt, growing out of the Mexican war, Texas Indemnity, &c., amounted to $76,045,216 And in 1857, when this scale had rapidly mounted to three hundred and forty-eight millions, producing, through the five intermediate years, the most redundant revenues, the public debt had been reduced, by purchase and redemption, to $25,165,154, by the application to this object of the surplus in the national exchequer.

That the Government, on this statement, could well afford to reborrow twenty millions on Treasury bills for the service of the fiscal year 1858, and as much more on public stock for the service of 1859, is no justification for the continuance of an improvident expenditure of the public money, whether the fault be with Congress or the Executive, or both. But this is a question for Washington City, where, through the salutary influence of the reduced revenues of 1859, succeeding the reduction already known in 1858, it will probably be settled next Winter. Our present concern is with the cause of this change so far as it affects the real prosperity of the country.

The crisis, we have seen, has brought down the importation of foreign merchandise ninety-three million dollars, and all within the last half of the fiscal year 1858. The gross figure we estimate as two hundred and fifty-five millions, and this is eight millions less than for 1853. In other words, we have retrieved in six months the extravagance of five years. At the same time, neither the crisis nor low price of bread in Europe, has reduced the export of domestic produce more than fifty millions. We think this an outside estimate, on the basis of the actual result at the port of New-York. The gross figure of domestic sales abroad would then be two hundred and twenty-eight millions. And this is thirty-eight millions more than in 1853, and ahead of all previous years, except 1856-57.

The employment of Specie in 1857, we have stated at sixty-nine millions, of which fifty-seven millions were in American Gold. The balance, a mere exchange of Foreign Coin. In 1858, the employment falls by estimate to fifty-one millions, of which about thirty-five millions in American Gold. And these remittances, it is now believed, on the well-grounded authority of what has actually taken place at New-York, exceed, by nearly thirty millions, the sum necessary to balance the account proper of the year. Last year the excess in our favor was only two millions. The excess this year has gone to the liquidation of full twenty-five millions of foreign capital employed previous to the crisis, in this country, through the great banking houses. When the break-up took place in Great Britian, succeeding our own trouble, it carried down the Western Bank of Scotland, where American assets were two and a half millions of dollars. It carried down an old and eminent Glasgow and Liverpool firm, whose American assets were seven and a half millions. It temporarily staggered a prominent London house, whose large assets were chiefly American. These are but examples of generally known troubles, which led to immediate and rapid liquidation. In at least two of the three cases named, this liquidation was of the most prompt and successful character. Other instances, equally striking, are of private record, all going to demonstrate the immense mercantile resources of the country in in the hour of trial, and all going to strengthen our estimate of what has actually been accomplished in a few months, in the way of returning the foreign capital previously employed in this country. Such are some of the lessons which qualify the poverty of the Treasury, and make the consequent creation of bills of credit and public loans at least a negative good.

Our Difficulty with Mexico.

In the way of diplomatic novelties, and new and nice points in governmental science, we are likely to be more extensively indebted to the Buchanan Administration than to any of its forerunners. It is always pleasant to see venerable forms, with age alone to recommend them, dispatched to the shades. There is no more exhilarating spectacle than that of generous youth spurning veteran delusions, and overriding troublesome prescription. There are hopes for humanity in such things. But when ardent young spirits like President Buchanan and Secretary Cass enter upon a wild career of innovation, we of the elder and calmer sort may well qualify our enthusiasm with a dash of suspicion, and look cautiously to the end. And what is to be the end of the erratic policy applied to Mexico? The first and most startling novelty, which introduced it, was the retention of Mr. Forsyth as Envoy, after he had, without authority, negotiated treaties without value, treaties only fit for the official waste-basket. The second novelty was the retention and approval of Mr. Forsyth, after he had recognized the usurpation of Zuloaga, a local rebel against an unquestionably constitutional government, existing and dominant everywhere, save in the capital, in the person of Señor Juarez. The third and most startling novelty of all is, after thus recognizing the revolt of Zuloaga, and holding confidential relations with it for months, to deny the executive thus acknowledged the power to levy taxes. For this seems to be the latest development of our crooked policy. Mr. Attorney-General Black,—to consult whom as a legal authority on a question relative to foreign intercourse was as absurd as a consultation with a clerk in the Treasury, or the Collector of the Customs, in regard to the Indian war in Oregon—Mr. Black gave an opinion to the effect "that the right of the Mexican Government under ordinary circumstances to levy such a tax was undeniable; yet, taking all the data into consideration, and looking to the present condition of the country, the collection of money in the manner proposed is in the nature of a forced contribution,"—and so Mr. Forsyth is sustained.

In the name of common honesty and established law, what has this Government to do with any data, beyond its abundant recognition of the validity of the Zuloaga regime? What has it to do with the present condition of a country whose Government is accepted as legitimate, and is therefore responsible for its welfare? How can these data, this condition, operate to authorize foreign interference in questions purely internal? If the legitimacy of the Zuloaga rule be admitted, how can we quarrel with the means it resorts to, in order to maintain its existence, especially as the means are precisely the same as those we employ in similar circumstances? Test the question by reversing it. Put the weaker power in place of the stronger. Imagine Mexico declaring war upon the United States because extraordinary means are employed to obtain revenue adequate to a Utah, a Kansas, or Oregon war. Let us conceive of her, as urging the uncertainty of the conflict, its possible injustice, doubts as to the permanent retention of power at Washington by Mr. Buchanan, the imminence of dissolution, of insurrection. Let us fancy a Mexican envoy saying that as these financial measures might throw additional burdens on citizens of Mexico trading and residing in American ports, and as the future of this country was uncertain, he felt constrained to regard this attempt at raising revenue, as equivalent to a "forced loan," which he should resist to the verge of war. Precisely such is the attitude of Mr. Forsyth towards Mexico. It assumes a right to dictate in the internal affairs, to pronounce upon the validity of the laws, of an allied and independent State; in fact, *to exercise a protectorate over its Government.* The dictum of Attorney-General Black has all of this extent.

It is true, that to the establishment of a beneficial protectorate over Mexican affairs we look as the only hopeful solution of the fate of that Republic. But we must have it by fair means. It must not rest on the basis of fraud. It must not begin in an act of great public wrong. It must not result from a war, originating in national injustice, and perverse intervention. Unless discouraged by such evidences of bad government as the present case presents, the era is not distant when the call for American interposition will come cordially from the great body of the Mexican people, and we may assume the office with untarnished honor in the eyes of the world. We must be content to hasten the day by friendly offices, and proofs of that good faith, and sterling sense of public justice, which have been the great wants of the Mexican rulers. We retard it by every display of the contrary attributes. Let us still hope that these ridiculous instructions to Mr. Forsyth will be withheld.

Harper's Weekly.—We have not the least intention of entering into a controversy with a publication of the character of *Harper's Weekly*, on a question of veracity; but the unparalleled impudence of that paper, in attempting to make the Times responsible for a fabricated opinion in relation to the Editor of the *Herald*, demands a prompt response. In its issue of July 10, the *Weekly* published a eulogistic biography of the Editor of the *Herald*, in which occurs the following sentence:

> "The New-York *Daily Times* lately said of him, (meaning Mr. Bennett,) that when he was dead people would honor his memory as a great editor and a great Statesman. The remark does credit to the sagacity of the *Times.*"

We called this a forgery, as it was, nothing of the kind having been published by the *Times*, and requested the *Weekly* to make an explanation of the matter. Instead of complying with this request, however, in its next issue, *Harper's Weekly* lets off some imbecile scurrility, and then says:

> "We beg to refer the *Courier and Enquirer* and the *Times* to the following extract from the New-York *Daily Times* of 3d Jan., 1857:
>
> 'Say what people may about Bennett, a hundred years hence his name will be recorded among the great men of the present time. Few persons, vilified, calumniated, and hissed at as he has been, would have * * risen to the high point of influence he has obtained. * * Mr. Bennett, in private life, is a gentleman, and in politics, a statesman.'"

The first pretended quotation from the *Times* was a fabrication, and the second is not much better. It is a garbled extract from the letter of an "Occasional Correspondent," writing from Washington, who, among other oddities, expressed certain extraordinary opinions about the editor of the *Herald*, which were allowed to pass for what they were worth. They were in no manner the opinions of the Times, and were not published as such; and, if the passage in which they occurred had not been mutilated, they would have deceived no one in *Harper's Weekly*. In copying the passage, the personal pronoun was carefully excised by the Harpers, so that it might read like an editorial article. With this explanation, which we make for the sake of such of our readers as may see *Harper's Weekly*, we take our leave of that publication.

Progress of Liberal Ideas in England.

The Jew Bill, which has so often met its fate at the portals of the House of Lords, has at last managed to secure a majority of forty-six on a second reading, and all doubt as to its ultimate triumph may now be considered at an end. No measure, since the Reform bill, has met with so many reverses, and has had so little reason arrayed against it. It has been successful in the House of Commons from the very beginning, and was, in fact, always one with which that House had peculiar claims to deal exclusively—and yet it was, at last, only the fear of seeing the Commons take the matter altogether into their own hands, and thus establish a momentous precedent, that induced the Lords to accord it a tardy and reluctant assent.

It may not be known to all our readers that the bill, which has threatened to bring the two branches of the British Legislature into collision, though known as the Jew bill, and in reality intended to remove their disabilities, made no formal reference to persons of that persuasion. It was purely and simply a bill to alter the form of oath at present administered to members of the lower House on taking their seats, so as to omit the words, "On the true faith of a Christian." When this oath was framed, more than a century ago, the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament, by means of it, was one of the last things which entered into the heads of those who proposed it, as the possibility even of Jews aspiring to any such distinction was then never thought of. The clause in question was, as is well known, aimed at no one, and was inserted as being solemn, comprehensive and appropriate. It came to exclude a particular sect of religionists by a mere accident. The opponents of the measure which sought to strike it out, had not therefore the ordinary argument of "ancestral wisdom" to urge against it. The ancient Britons had clearly expressed no opinion on the matter, and no law, or trace of law can anywhere be discovered expressly disqualifying Jews for legislative duties.

Moreover, the tendency of modern legislation has all been in their favor. They have been admitted to hold real estate, to vote at the election of members of Parliament, to hold municipal and county offices. The principle of their eligibility having already been conceded, to refuse to carry it into effect was absurd. Their enemies, driven from every other post, long maintained their ground by pointing to the Christianity of the British nation, and insisting that the House of Commons should reflect the country religiously as well as politically. This was, however, so flagrant a begging of the question that it was also finally abandoned. It assumed that the British nation was wholly Christian, which was notoriously untrue, inasmuch as it abounded with Jews and infidels, and it assumed that if Jews were only kept out, the House of Commons would remain Christian, whereas that body has long lost all claim to any such character.

The City of London finally elected Baron Rothschild four times in succession; one or two other constituencies followed its example, and then the supporters of the change took new ground. They asserted the constitutional right of electors to choose as their representative any British subject not disqualified to serve, and denied the right of the House to exclude him by presenting the oaths in a form which his conscience would not allow him to accept. The House acknowledged the force of this reasoning by a succession of bills, removing all the difficulties complained of, but the Lords held out with more than ordinary obstinacy. Finally, the former threatened to admit Jews by resolution; this would have driven their lordships to contest the matter in the Courts of law, and sooner than provoke such a collision, in the teeth of unanimous public disapprobation, they have finally surrendered with a bad grace, and at the eleventh hour.

The principle under discussion—the right of all sects and creeds to an equal participation in all political rights, and which has now been once more solemnly recognized by the British nation—is one which no one in this country ever thought of questioning; but it has, nevertheless, within the present century, been obliged to engage in its defence in England, the brightest wits and most eloquent tongues in the country. It is impossible to hear of its final triumph without being sadly reminded of the long list of scholars, orators, statesmen, who have fought nobly in its defence, and have already passed away from the scene. The period which has elapsed since the question of Catholic emancipation began to be discussed, a question which raised almost the same points as the Jew bill, has been crowded with brighter names than any other in British history, and the brightest of them all were never so brilliant as when they fought for the largest toleration and the evenest justice. Wilberforce, Clarkson, Romilly, Horner, Brougham, Sydney Smith, Peel, Wellington, and Macaulay, Sheil, O'Connell, and a host of others of less repute, contributed more or less to the movement which has now reached its climax—and of that mighty throng on whose lips so many millions have hung in rapture, one alone still lives to see his reward. That reward is all the richer and fuller from its having been accompanied, and we may add crowned, by the declaration made in the recent debate by Lord Stanhope, that the Lords yielded because the popular will was decidedly against them. When we contrast this declaration with the bold expressions of contempt for the popular voice by which the first whispers of Parliamentary reform were met in the beginning of the present century, we become really sensible of the enormous interval which separates the England whose yoke we threw off in 1776, rom the England whose friendship we cherish to-day.

Political Movements.—On Wednesday, a "People's Union Convention" met at Harrisburg, in Pennsylvania, to nominate candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court and for Canal Commissioner. For the former office the Hon. John M. Read, of Philadelphia, was designated, and for the latter William E. Frazier, of Fayette County.

This Convention is understood to have represented the opponents of the National Administration generally, including Republicans, Americans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Its presiding officer was Ex-Governor Reeder, formerly of Kansas, who, upon taking the chair, made a speech which was highly applauded. Appearances indicate a close alliance, if not complete fusion, of all who oppose the Buchanan Administration, but in Pennsylvania it never has been an easy task to beat the Democracy. What the result of the coming struggle will be time alone can determine.

A movement toward consolidating the opposition has also been made in this State by the Republican General Committee of the City and County of Albany, in the adoption of a preamble and resolutions inviting the concurrence of the American Party, and the appointment of a Committee to confer with the Americans.

A telegram from Albany announces that the American State Council will hold its annual session on the 24th of August. This body calls the Nominating Convention for that party, but itself makes no nominations. It seems to be understood that if the Republican Convention shall present a satisfactory ticket, the Americans will indorse and support it, but otherwise that they will nominate and vote for one of their own. The latter contingency is, perhaps, not very likely to occur, as the Republicans very generally manifest a strong disposition for union. These and similar movements, betoken the approach of the political struggle in November.

Shall we have a Convention?

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* having "taken no little pains to ascertain the convictions of sensible men and leaders of public opinion, irrespective of partisan association, in all parts of the State," has come to the conclusion that the people will vote at the November election in favor of a convention to revise and amend the Constitution. It is said the lawyers almost universally desire a change of the present judicial system, and that such desire is largely shared by the rest of the people. A pretty unanimous feeling is stated to exist against the single district system of electing Senators and Assemblymen, by which the distinctive political influence of counties, as such, has been nearly annihilated, and, what is worse, the standard of legislation lowered.

There is a wide-spread conviction that the Executive Department needs reorganization, in such manner as to secure for the State a better position in respect to the political influence of the General Government. Other topics of more or less importance are also suggested as likely to claim attention, should the proposed revision take place. Among these might be suggested the simplification of the financial affairs of the State Government. As now organized, there are a variety of funds, which, by a complicated mystery of book-keeping, effectually puzzle all plain men who try to understand how the public moneys are managed.

There seems to be a general disposition in the matter of amending the Constitution to ignore mere party considerations, and the fact is auspicious. Should the Convention be called, it is to be hoped that delegates may be elected with a sole view to their personal qualifications, and without regard to political connection or locality of habitation. Everything depends on the character of the men who are to perform the work. By a proper selection the State may obtain a Constitution in the highest degree advantageous to the interests of the people. But if the trust be confided to incompetent hands, or executed with a view to securing partisan ascendency, we may find ourselves a few years hence in greater need of a Convention than we now are.

The Fall campaign is so near at hand that this subject should be before the minds of the people. It is one on which they ought to vote intelligently and after full consideration.

Senatorial Contest in Illinois—Speech of Mr. Lincoln.

The Republican candidate for United States Senator, the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, was present, on Saturday evening, when Mr. Douglas made his address, published in Tuesday's Times, to the crowd assembled in honor of his arrival at Chicago. On Monday evening Mr. Lincoln replied to his distinguished competitor; and we give his speech in full this morning. He, too, received an enthusiastic welcome, and the war between the two champions was fitly inaugurated in the chief city of Illinois. Both the speeches were able, and marked, we are glad to say, by respectful courtesy no less than by unsparing political antagonism.

It will be seen that Mr. Lincoln places himself upon the strictest party grounds. In assuming this position he disappoints the expectations of a portion of his political friends at the East, who had hoped to see Mr. Douglas rewarded for his Anti-Lecompton services by the support of the Illinois Republicans. But this was scarcely practicable, and Mr Douglas himself, who has ever been a partisan of the straitest sect, could hardly have expected his life-long opponents to sustain him. Indeed, he evinces no wish to conciliate them, but goes into the fight with all his accustomed gallantry, and with more than his usual *prestige*, waging unsparing war, as well upon the Republican forces as upon the supporters of the Buchanan Administration.

We judge from the manifestations at Chicago, that all the old Whig feeling is aroused in favor of Mr. Lincoln, and that the leaders, if not the masses, of the Republican Party will feel a peculiar gratification in the defeat of Mr. Douglas. He has been so long the invincible leader of the Democracy in Illinois, and has triumphed so often over the routed forces of the old Whig Party, that something like a personal interest is felt by every Republican politician in his overthrow.

Until November, therefore, the contest will go on with unceasing vigor. Mr. Douglas has an undertaking on hand which will task his utmost powers, and he is not the man to flinch from a contest because the odds are against him.

Condition of Mormon Affairs.

We give, in this morning's Times, several important documents from Utah. A dispatch from Gen. Johnston to the War Department, dated at Bear River, June 16, states that the Army, which was on its march from Fort Bridger to Great Salt Lake City, would probably reach its destination on the 22d. The health of the troops was good, and the difficulty of the route less than had been apprehended.

We have next a letter from Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, the Peace Commissioners, to Gen. Johnston, dated at Great Salt Lake City, June 12. They request him to come on immediately with the Army, which they assure him will be well received, and suggest a proclamation, informing the Mormons that no harm shall be done to their persons or property.

Gen. Johnston's reply follows, in which he engages to comply with the suggestions of the Commissioners. Then comes a communication from Messrs. Powell and McCulloch to the Secretary of War, in which they make the important announcement that they have succeeded in effecting a settlement of the Mormon difficulties. All idea of resistance, they state, has been abandoned, the Saints promising obedience to the authority and laws of the United States, and relinquishing their objections to the presence of the army. It is believed by the Commissioners that the Mormons will shortly be induced to return from Provo and the other southern points to which they have retreated, and once more take possession of the homes they have abandoned. Gen. Johnston issued a sensible and conciliatory proclamation, assuring the Mormons that the army would neither injure nor molest them.

So far as we may judge from these official documents, the Mormon War is ended. But we shall not feel entirely certain until after the Army and the Saints lie down together like the lion and the lamb in the Great Salt Lake City.

Death of Robert Brown, the Botanist.

Robert Brown, greatest of British and greatest of European botanists—*botanicorum facile princeps*, as Humboldt justly termed him—died at London on the 10th ult., in his 85th year. Of singular modesty, he used none of those means which scientists often resort to of attracting popular attention, so that many will hear of his name for the first time with the announcement of his decease, though wherever science is cultivated his name and influence have long been felt as a power.

It is the glory of Robert Brown to have given to Botany a philosophical foundation. Previous to him it was a chaos of unsystematized facts. Early in this century he grasped and applied the great laws of development and correspondence—the guiding-lights in modern biologic research—raising what had formerly been perhaps the dryest and deadest of the sciences into a scheme of wonderful poetry and truth. He was the first to employ the microscope in the study of the structure of plants, and so prompted the vast and faithful researches of Schleiden and Oken.

It is unfortunate, however, that Brown gave no systematic expression to his great and fecund thoughts. His labors consist chiefly of special memoirs and monographs, contained in all but inaccessible Transactions of Learned Societies during the past fifty years. Germany, more grateful than his own country, collected his contributions into a whole—*Robert Brown's Vermischte Botanische Schriften* (*Miscellaneous Botanical Writings.* 5 vols. Leipsic, 1825,)—under the care of Dr. Von Esenbeck, and dedicated "To Robert Brown and Alexander Von Humboldt, the *dioscuri* of Botany." It was through this work that his early Continental reputation was secured.

Of the life of such a man there is, of course, but little to be said. These points, however, may be mentioned. He was the son of a Scotch minister, and was born in 1773. In 1801 he was appointed Naturalist to Capt. Flinders's Surveying expedition to Australia—then an unexplored mine of botanical wealth, and whence he returned after an absence of four years, with 4,000 plants, many of which were entirely new to science. After the death of Dryander, in 1810, Dr. Brown received the charge of the library and collection of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed them to him for life. They were afterwards removed to the British Museum, and he was appointed Keeper of Botany in that Institution. In 1841 he was elected President of the Linnean Society, and during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel he received a pension of £200 as a recognition of his scientific merits. In the course of his long career he has been adorned with all the scientific honors of Europe, and received the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, "*Pour le Mérite*," of which his friend Baron Von Humboldt is Chancellor. In character, he was the ideal of a simple, modest, kind-hearted good man. In science he was a Transcendentalist—that is, he believed the universe formed one grand, living, spiritual whole; he believed all was under the control of rational laws, which have their correlative in man's mental structure. It is the influx of this spirit that has been the animation of science during the past half-century.

City Items.

Peter Dawson and His Troubles.—Peter Dawson's "place" in Cherry-street was visited last night by many curious people, drawn there by the reports caused by the proprietor's arrest It had a deserted look, the female boarders being all incarcerated, but Peter was on hand with lights to show his visitors the sights to be seen. There was nothing at all looking like iron grates, nor a prison-house, and nothing to excite wonder, except, perhaps, the extensiveness and appropriateness of all the arrangements. Dawson said he was prosecuted because he had been more successful in his business than his neighbors, and because he refused to "come down" with sufficient black-mail to certain parties, who live by imposing upon such as he.

He was frank in confessing the nature of his place and business, but said that there were other such in his immediate neighborhood who were never molested, whose places were the constant scene of disorder and riot. In a word, he believed himself to be a persecuted man, and attributed much of his persecution to a certain person whom he termed a "notorious Tombs Shyster," by whom he refused to be bled too freely.

Dawson is under $2,000 bonds to answer any complaint that may be brought against him. He is sanguine of being fully vindicated.

Peter is a general favorite with the Police of his Ward, who says that he gives them little trouble, and that his place is always comparatively quiet and orderly. He is an Irishman by birth, and of gentlemanly and winning address. He has made, it is said, quite a fortune in his present business. His arrest has caused an excitement in the neighborhood, where he is quite a lion.

Billy Mulligan.—Billy Mulligan, who slipped away the other day so mysteriously from the Court of Sessions, when about to be tried for assault and battery upon a member of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, is rusticating in Jersey. He spent some hours yesterday afternoon with a number of his friends in the Atlantic Garden at Hoboken, where he was the observed of all observers.

Mulligan justifies his conduct by saying that he could not have had a fair trial. He pleads justification for his conduct, inasmuch as he was driven from his home and busness by the person upon whose complaint he was arrested, and who first made overtures to him of a degrading nature. In his last affair in Broadway, he maintains that he acted only as any man should act—that he simply interfered to prevent a female from being imposed upon by a person whom he believed to be unworthy.

Another Prize Fight.—At length, and after a great deal of arrangements, a prize fight has been agreed between John Morrissey and John Heenan, *alias* the "Benecia Boy," for $5,000.

Morrissey is well known, from his fight with Yankee Sullivan, Bill Poole and his different exploits about town. He resides in Troy at present, is about 28 years of age, and of powerful build. The "Benecia Boy" is only 23 years of age, and has never, we believe, been in the ring. He recently resigned an office in the Custom House, to engage in the present fight. The fight is to take place in Canada, within three months.

Another Haul of Cyprians.—Officers Phillips, McDonough and Hinestilla, of the Second Ward Police, made a sudden descent, late last night, upon the Park, and arrested sixteen Cyprians, whom they found there. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, and will be brought before Justice Connolly this morning for examination, at the Tombs Police Court.

The "Globe" Prayer Meeting.—The large building known as the Globe Hotel, corner of Frankfort-street, in this City, is now appropriated as a lodging-house. The bar-room, which is capacious, has been stripped of its ordinary requisites, and, through the munificence of Miss St. John, the proprietress of the building, is used every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of a prayer meeting. Last evening, about 130 persons of all classes were present, including several ladies, and the services were very interesting. Elder Wilkin, of the North Dutch Church, presided, and the Rev. Dr. Styles delivered a brief address. We understand that Miss St. John has refused the offer of $600 for permission to sell spirituous liquor at the bar.

The Dog Pound.—The dog pound has now been in operation for six weeks, and there have been taken in 3,105 dogs, of which 120 have been redeemed and the remainder drowned. There are said to have been five cases of decided hydrophobia.

THE END AT LAST OF THE DE RIVIERE CASE.

Adjourned Proceedings on the Habeas Corpus—Attachment against de Riviere for Contempt—A Compromise and Sudden Termination of the Proceedings—Miss Blount to be Forthcoming To-Day—Mother and Daughter both going Home to Mobile.

The adjourned hearing upon the return to the writs of *habeas corpus* issued against Monsieur HUNCKIE, of the Hotel Napoleon, and Captain DE RIVIERE, relative to the custody of Mrs. BLOUNT and daughter, came up yesterday morning before Judge OGDEN, at Bergen. Judge WHITING and Mr. RANSOM appeared in behalf of Col. BLOUNT; RICHARD T. DEMING, Esq., for Monsieur HUNCKIE, and Mr. MULFORD for the missing Captain. With the exception of lawyers from Jersey City and Hoboken, there was not more than a dozen spectators in Court.

The Judge took his seat upon the bench about 10 o'clock, but it was past 11 before the proceedings in this case commenced. Meanwhile Mrs. BLOUNT, accompanied by Madame HUNCKIE, entered the Court-room, and immediately retired to the Judge's private chambers. The ladies rode up together from Hoboken in a barouche, and, on their arrival at the Court-House, Colonel BLOUNT proffered his assistance to help his wife alight from the carriage, but it was declined. She, however, accepted the arm of Mr. STEIN, a friend of Colonel BLOUNT from Mobile, and was by him escorted into Court. After a good deal of delay, apparently without cause, but which was busily spent in side-talk between counsel, and running in and out of the private room where the ladies were, the Judge requested the counsel to go on with the case. Mr. RANSOM said, before proceeding with the case of HUNCKIE, he wished to dispose of the case of DE RIVIERE, and asked leave to read the following affidavit of Mr. MULFORD as to the manner in which the writ was served:

Hudson County, ss.—Philip H. Mulford, being duly sworn, on his oath deposeth and saith: That he is one of the counsel of Captain de Riviere, to defend him in certain prosecutions brought by F. S. Blount against him; that on Thursday last, Henry B. Beatty, Sheriff of said county, informed deponent that he had a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to said de Riviere, and that he wished to serve the same; and this deponent further saith, that he informed said Sheriff that said de Riviere was not, at the time, in his hotel, but at the same time advised the said Sheriff to search the said house for himself which the said Sheriff then and there did, and not finding said de Riviere, at the suggestion of deponent left a copy of said writ with deponent, as the counsel of said de Riviere; and this deponent further saith, that he had no other motive or object for taking said copy than to obtain from the said de Riviere a full and complete return thereto; that some three or four hours after this, the deponent saw de Riviere on the piazza in front of his said hotel and, informed him of what the said Sheriff had done, and after advising said de Riviere in relation to a return to the same, left with the understanding that deponent was to have the same drawn up by the ensuing morning for said de Riviere to execute in due form of law; that after deponent had left, some officers came to said hotel and attempted to arrest and take out of the State said de Riviere upon a requisition from the Governor of the State of New-York, and obtained by said F. J. Blount, as the deponent is informed and believes; that said de Riviere as deponent is informed, was warned of the said intended arrest, and left the said hotel immediately, and has not since returned; and this deponent further saith that he knew nothing of said de Riviere having left said hotel until he called at the same on the following morning for the purpose of having the answer and return of said de Riviere and John Hunckie, the landlord, executed, when deponent was for the first time informed of what had occurred on the preceding night; that deponent has not seen said de Riviere or communicated with him since he left said hotel, and further, this deponent does not know where he is now or can be found.

P. H. MULFORD.

Sworn and subscribed July 12 1858

E. M. DAYTON OGDEN, Justice.

From this affidavit Mr. RANSOM said it would appear that the service made upon DE RIVIERE was sufficient to constitute a legal service; he having been informed of the service upon his counsel, and not asking to see the writ, nor making any objection to the mode of service. He should therefore ask for an attachment against DE RIVIERE for contempt of Court in not making a return to the same.

Mr. MULFORD said he presumed the service was sufficient in law, but as counsel for DE RIVIERE he wished to call the attention of the Court to the fact, that DE RIVIERE had been induced to abscond, and thus avoid the execution of his return by the act of Colonel BLOUNT himself, he having, at the time this writ was pending, obtained a warrant for his arrest on a requisition from the Governor of New-York, based upon another charge—thus endeavoring to wrest him from the jurisdiction of this Court, at the same time he was demanding that he should appear here personally in answer to this writ.

The Judge said that this excuse was not sufficient—it did not appear that he was actually arrested on another process, but only heard he was going to be arrested; it was an unheard of thing for a man to allege as an excuse for non-compliance with the order of a Court, the fact of a process having been issued against him from another Court. He should issue an attachment against him for contempt immediately, and he wished to say to the officer in whose hands it might be placed, that this attachment must be regarded, not as a proceeding between Col. BLOUNT and Capt. DE RIVIERE, but between the Court and DE RIVIERE, and he should hold the officer to the most rigid accountability for its faithful and proper service.

Mr. RANSOM said they were now ready to proceed with the traverse to the return of Mr. HUNCKIE. Mr. DEMING, on behalf of Mr. HUNCKIE, objected to going on with the testimony, on the ground that the allegations in the traverse to HUNKIE's return were so intangible and indefinite that no issue was found thereby, and, consequently, no basis laid for the introduction of any testimony whatever.

A lengthy discussion ensued upon this objection, which was participated in by Judge WHITING, Mr. RANSOM and Mr. DEMING. The Judge, in deciding the point, reviewed at some legth the nature and objects of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and said that the *manner* of the traverse was immaterial—that it was not necessary there should be any written traverse at all; that in a writ of *habeas corpus* Court would not insist upon the pleadings being as precise as in an action at law; that in this case the traverse contained a general denial of the facts alleged in the return, which was a sufficient issue for the purposes of this investigation. The petitioner was, therefore, entitled to go into the investigation, and the Court would endeavor to exclude all testimony that was not material to the case.

It being now 2 o'clock, the Court said that, in accordance with their usual custom, they would take a recess of one hour.

Previous to the commencement, and during the progress of the above proceedings, the Judge's private room appeared to be the scene of discussions quite as animated, and as the result proved, far more important in their results, than those going on in open Court. The frequent ingress and egress, therefrom, of Col. BLOUNT and others, indicated that something was in the wind; and no one was taken by surprise, therefore, when, on the reassembling of the Court, Mr. DEMING arose and stated to the Court that by agreement of counsel the further hearing in the case would be continued to Monday next. Meantime he said there was a prospect that an arrangement would be made, which would obviate the necessity of any further procedings in the case.

Mr. RANSOM, in behalf of Colonel BLOUNT, stated that there was a prospect that the information sought to be obtained by this investigation would be furnished through an amicable arrangement between the parties, and the Court would be spared the trouble of a lengthy examination of witnesses. The Court acquiesced in this arrangement and forthwith adjourned.

Mrs. BLOUNT left the Court-house in company with her husband, and on reaching the pavement the two, together with Madame HUNCKIE and Mr. DEMING, entered the carriage and all drove off together.

On making inquiries relative to this sudden *dénoument* of the romance, our reporter was informed that Mrs. BLOUNT had promised to produce her daughter this morning, and that both of them will start to-day for Mobile with Colonel BLOUNT.

The influences that have been brought to bear upon Mrs. BLOUNT to induce this tardy, but sensible, action on her part, could not be ascertained. She is reported to have said to the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon, yesterday morning, that if they would convince her beyond a doubt that Captain DE RIVIERE was a married man, she would immediately return home with her husband. As DE RIVIERE's former wife is now in New-York, and has been for three days past, this request of Mrs. BLOUNT was easily complied with, and it is probable that she was favored last evening with an interview with Madame ZOUAVE, the First. An additional motive for her action is stated to have been a desire to relieve the proprietor of the Hotel Napoleon from the uncomfortable predicament in which he would have been placed if the investigation had proceeded; the evidence being very strong against the facts alleged by him in his return, as well as against his whole conduct in relation to the matter.

If this be so, perhaps his gratitude will induce him to deduct a few items from the bill of $111 14 which he sent to Mr. BLOUNT on Wednesday for ten days' board from the 4th to the 14th of July.

Mrs. BLOUNT remained at the Hotel Napoleon last night, and will start for Mobile with her husband and daughter to-day. At least such was the arrangement at the Court house yesterday, and unless the Captain turns up again in the *interim*, it will probably be carried out.

Coroner's Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, on the body of ANTHONY MCGROY, a boy nine years of age, whose body was found at the foot of Jackson street, East River. The deceased had been missing since Monday, and it is presumed he fell into the dock while playing. A verdict was rendered by the jury of "Death by drowning under circumstances to them unknown." Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of [illegible]. An inquest will be held on the body to-day.

Eighth Regiment—Washington Greys.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article appeared in your paper of the 13th instant, headed "The Guard of Honor and Monroe Remains," in which your correspondent, who signs himself a "Retired Member," says, "I beg permission to call your attention to the following article from the *Tribune*," and then gives in full that scurrilous article which appeared in the New-York *Tribune* of the 3d of July, in which it charged upon the detail from the Eighth Regiment, who acted as a special guard over the remains of President MONROE, while lying in state in the Governor's room on the night of the 2d and on the morning of the 3d of July, the most infamous and depraved conduct ever attributed to any military corps, and which charges have been so signally shown by the Court of Inquiry, instituted by Gen. HALL, to have no truth in them, and to be a base, willful and malicious slander, furnished by envious parties to injure the character and standing of the Eighth Regiment. If this "Retired Member," whose name I was refused, who appears to have such a particular regard for the character of the New-York military, had been as desirous of obtaining the truth of that statement as he has been instrumental in giving publicity to a base calumny, would he not have first applied to Colonel LYONS, or Capt BURGER, the commandant of Company C, or some member of the Guard, to learn the facts in the case instead of selecting and publishing the article in full, with comments, in a popular and influential journal whose editors did not sufficiently credit the story to publish it themselves? If this so-called "Retired Member" had had the good of the Eighth Regiment at heart, as he pretends to have, would he not have been the last to have given any credit or publicity to it? Did he not know that Captain BURGER is a man who would not allow drinking or disorderly conduct in his company at any time, and more particularly on so solemn an occasion as guarding the remains of an illustrious man? Did he wish to cast a slur upon the character of Col. LYONS by saying that if the Commandant of the Regiment would not notice the offence if the offence had been committed, why then the Governor of the State should be called on to disband the Company or Regiment? If this "Retired Member" has served under Col. LYONS, who has been in military life for more than thirty years, he knew that instead of his countenancing any unsoldierlike conduct in any man, he is one of the strictest disciplinarians in the First Division. There are so many pretended friends, who prove to be secret foes, so many wolves in sheep's clothing, that the officers and members of the Eighth Regiment cannot but think that this whole story was premeditated and designed to injure the Regiment, which is so rapidly improving, both in drill and numbers. If the military organizations, both North and South, feel so much interest in the trivial matter of the mere date of their respective corps, as to call on the Press to do them justice in this particular, it ought not to be surprising that we feel most sensibly a false statement that reflects, not only upon our standing as a military body, but upon our character as gentlemen. The Eighth Regiment is one of the oldest and best-drilled in the State, and has ever stood ready, regardless of limb or life, when their services have been required. It has furnished more distinguished officers from its ranks than any regiment in the division, among whom can be mentioned Major-General SANDFORD, Brigadier-General MORRIS, Brigadier HALL, and many others, and we are unwilling that these false and slanderous statements should be spread broadcast by the Press, without demanding of them a full and fair reparation.

CHAS. H. BURTIS,
Captain Company G, Eighth Regt.

The Eighth Regiment Scandal Wiped Out.

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THIRD BRIGADE N. Y. S. MILITIA—BRIGADE ORDER.—The Court of Inquiry, instituted by Brigade Orders of July 6th, 1858, has rendered the following opinion, which is hereby promulgated for the information of this Brigade, and ordered to be read with this Order before each regiment thereof, on occasion of its next Regimental Parade.

The Brigadier-General approves of the finding of the Court of Inquiry, and takes occasion to express his gratification that the honor of the Eighth Regiment has been so completely vindicated.

The Court of Inquiry is hereby dissolved.

By order, WM. HALL,
Brigadier-General Third Brigade N. Y. S. Troops.
JAMES T. SMITH, Aide-de-Camp, Third Brigade.

Third Brigade N. Y. S. Militia—Opinion of a Court of Inquiry, instituted by Brigade Orders of July 6, 1858.

DIVISION ARMORY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

To Brigadier-General Wm. Hall, Commandant of 3d Brigade N. Y. S. M.:

The Court of Inquiry instituted by Brigade Orders of July 6, 1858, to inquire into the nature of certain reports injurious to the honor and reputation of one or more of the officers of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. S. M., in regard to their conduct while acting as Guard of Honor to the remains of the late President MONROE, and to give its opinion as to the real merits of the case, for the information of the Commandant of this Brigade, respectfully states, that this Court was attended by Major WM. H. ANTHON, Brigade Judge-Advocate, who examined a large number of witnesses, including, as this Court is convinced, all persons likely to have any knowledge as to the subject matters of this inquiry.

And that from such examination, the record of which is submitted herewith, the Court is of opinion that the reports referred to are false, unfounded and scandalous, and that the conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the Eighth Regiment, detailed as a Guard of Honor, on the evening of the 2d and the morning of the 3d day of July, was in no respect derogatory to their character as officers and gentlemen.

N. B. LABAU, Lieut. Col. 55th Regt.
WM. HENRY ANTHON,
Judge-Advocate, 3d Brigade N. Y. S. M.

Police Intelligence.

FRANK LESLIE CHARGED WITH LIBEL—THE SWILL-MILK QUESTION.—Justice QUACKENBUSH issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Frank Leslie on a charge of libel, preferred against him by Alderman Reed, of the Eleventh Aldermanic District. The complaining Alderman bases his charge upon a wood cut given in the last issue of Leslie's paper. The cut represents a cow-stable, the prominent figure in which is a stump-tail cow. In close proximity to the cow are five men, three with whitewash brushes in their hands and two without. The men with the whitewash brushes are represented as vigorously engaged in plying their brushes, one in whitewashing the cow, the second in giving a white-coated appearance to a masculine milkmaid, (the fourth male figure in the picture,) and the third in imparting a white and cleanly hue to the stable. The fifth man in the group is putting into the pocket of one of the whitewashers a bag labeled $5,000, while out of the pocket of another whitewasher protrudes a bag, also labeled $5,000.

STABBING AFFRAY BETWEEN WOMEN.—At a late hour Wednesday evening, Harriet Gaskie, keeper of a lager-bier saloon at No. 159 Greenwich-street, got into an altercation with Catharine Sullivan. They fought furiously for a while with their finger nails and teeth—those potent weapons of women—but Catharine getting the better of the fight, Harriet seized a knife and stabbed her opponent in the left breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Harriet was soon afterwards arrested by Officer Kinnir of the First Ward. She had a six-barreled pistol in her possession, and manifested a serious notion of shooting the officer. She was locked up in the Tombs for examination.

ROBBERY IN A PANEL-HOUSE.—A man, giving his name as Joseph Sherwood, was arrested, yesterday, by Officers McCord and Elder, of the Detective Police, on a charge of having "done" a Connecticut merchant, about two weeks ago, out of $1,500, by the "panel" game. The prudent Connecticut merchant—he must be prudent, for he would not allow his name to appear in the affidavit of complaint, for fear it might get into the papers—fell in with a frail female, and accompanied her to No. 72 Duane-street, where he was robbed. Sherwood, the keeper of the place, has managed to elude the Police till yesterday, when he was arrested in West Broadway. He was a "pal" of the noted Susan Smith, who kept a panel-crib at No. 39 Thomas-street, and who is now serving out a five years' term in Sing Sing, for too unscrupulous appropriation of her customers' money. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed the accused for examination.

INCENDIARY FOUND IN THE PENITENTIARY.—In September last there existed in the Ninth Ward a gang of boys between 15 and 20 years of age, who became a terror in the neighborhood of Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue. Stables and unoccupied places of business were fired with impunity.

On Sunday afternoon, the 6th of September, an unoccupied lumber office at the corner of Twelfth-street and Tenth-avenue, was set fire to by these boys, and burned to the ground. Several persons residing in the vicinity saw the boys go into the office and come out again, and the smoke follow almost in their footsteps; yet so desperate had this gang of boys become, that many of the cartmen stabling in that locality were afraid to say a word to them about it, for fear their own property would be the next fired.

The Fire Marshal, assisted by Captain Sebring and officer Grant, of the Ninth Ward, took into custody some eight or ten of them, out of which number two, named Joseph Hackett and Francis Solopeter, were positively identified as guilty parties. They were subsequently indicted, and on being arraigned for trial pleaded guilty. Judge RUSSELL sentenced them each to one year in the Penitentiary. A third party, called "Skinney" McCue, fled from the City and escaped at that time.

A few weeks since the Fire Marshal having occasion to visit Blackwell's Island to investigate the origin of the Hospital fire, suspected that the missing accomplice of Hackett and Solopeter might be on the Island under a sentence, he requested permission of Mr. Fitch, the Warden, to see Hackett and Solopeter, which request was politely complied with. The Marshal asked Hackett where Skinny McCue was at work, when Hackett replied with a smile, "in the quarry." Mr. Fitch sent for McCue, and the boy Hackett pointed him out as the fellow who applied the match as previously confessed by him and Solopeter.

The Marshal asked McCue what name he was sent up by; he replied "Peter Kelly." On reference to the Register it was found that, under that name, he was sentenced to six months for larceny, and that his time would expire on the 15th of July, 1858. The Marshal informed McCue that he should send for him at the expiration of his term, to answer to the charge of arson.

The above facts having been laid before Justice QUACKENBUSH, a warrant was issued, and McCue, yesterday, brought from the Island by Capt. Sebring, and detained by the Justice for examination.

Mayor's Police—THURSDAY.

Samuel Brown was arrested on Thursday, on complaint of Peter Snyder, charged with peddling canes and keeping a stand on the sidewalk without a license. Committed by Justice OSBORNE in default of the penalty.

Samuel Robinson, Thomas Brown and Mary Regan, were arrested by officers Hall and McCloud, charged with selling lottery policies, at a place at the corner of Centre and Pearl streets. Robinson was held to bail by the Mayor in $500 to answer; the others were discharged.

Henry Fredericks was arrested for stealing boots and other property from the store of John Ready, No. 127 Nassau-street. Committed in default of bail.

Several other individuals were fined for violation of City ordinances, and two persons were held to bail; the one for keeping an Intelligence Office, without a license, the other for the fraudulent sale of policy tickets.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting on Wednesday. The following is the official statement for the week, together with a return of amounts reimbursed by the Commissioners to the Superintendents of the Poor:

Number Emigrants arrived to July 7, 1858			36,358
Number Emigrants arrived since to July 14, 1858			4,208
Total			40,561
Same date in 1857			101,090
	1858.	1857.	1856.
Number inmates in institution, W. I.	1,088	1,291	1,356
Number inmates in institution M. H.	127	125	128
Totals	1,215	1,416	1,484
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1858			$32,156 89
Receipts to July 7, 1858	$90,318 54		
Receipts since to July 14, 1858, for commutation of alien passengers, &c	6,576 05	—	96,894 59
Total			$129,050 48
Disbursements as per previous account to July 7, 1858	$96,960 55		
Current expenses of June 30 and July 7	6,125 94		
First payment to Counties in 1858, being in full for claims examined and allowed to Jan. 1, 1857	16,893 16	—	119,979 65
Balance of Commutation Fund			$9,070 83

GEORGE W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Amounts reimbursed on July 8, 1858, by the Commissioners of Emigration to the Superintendents of the Poor in the several Counties of the State of New-York, being in full for claims rendered and allowed to January 1st, 1857:

Albany County	$1,233 32	Orleans County	$124 84
Allegany	29 16	Orange	293 33
Broome	337 53	Newburgh (City of)	33 02
Cayuga	108 98	Putnam County	4 00
Chautauque	800 35	Queens	601 13
Chemung	348 81	Rensselaer	549 86
Cattaraugus	100 98	Troy (City of)	57 15
Dutchess	370 00	Rockland County	351 49
Erie	278 87	Richmond	116 99
Genesee	107 67	Saratoga	21 82
Herkimer	157 27	Schenectady	42 42
Kings	3,119 07	Seneca	81 61
Lewis	409 24	Steuben	270 62
Livingston	92 06	Tioga	55 29
Monroe	2,200 19	Ulster	205 85
Montgomery	123 99	Washington	133 10
Niagara	520 17	Wayne	576 61
Oneida	1,046 98	Westchester	685 75
Onondaga	1,119 84	Yates	89 08
Ontario	133 72		
Total			$16,893 16

GEORGE W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Police Commissioners—A New Precinct Established.

The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners met yesterday, Gen. NYE in the Chair.

The business transacted in public session related chiefly to charges against members of the force.

Henry S. Cook, of the Fifth District, for being absent from his post, was sentenced to lose 5 days' pay. The charges against Abraham Harrington, for sleeping on his post, and F. Wilson, for making an improper arrest, were dismissed.

William Rich, for sleeping on his post, was fined one day's pay. James Montgomery, found guilty of insulting a superior officer, was fined in ten days' pay. George Baker, for leaving his post, (this offence being the fourth,) was fined in ten days' pay. Henry Miner, for leaving his post, was mulcted in two days' pay. Joseph Poole, for misdemeanor, was condemned to lose thirty days' pay. Officer O'Gorman, for insolence to his superior officer, (this being the third charge of the same sort against him,) lost ten days' pay. The case of Chauncey C Jump, dismissed for uttering counterfeit coin—a charge on which he was acquitted before the United States Circuit Court, was ordered to be reopened.

In secret session, a new Precinct, to be called the Twenty fourth, was organized, to extend from Seventy-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and to comprise portions of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Precincts. To this Messrs. Clinton, Lucas and Russell were appointed Sergeants. In the Eighteenth Precinct, Officer Carey was promoted to the rank of Sergeant; Officer Brady ditto in the Twentieth, and officers Van Brunt and Stewart ditto in the Nineteenth.

Central Park Commissioners.

The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park met yesterday, at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners GREEN, DILLON, RUSSELL, GRAY, ELLIOTT, STRONG, BELMONT.

Various communications and reports were received and referred.

It was ordered that the minutes of the Board be open at all times to the reporters of the Press.

The Board then proceeded to the discussion of the subject of contracts, and, after reading voluminous reports relative thereto and ordering them printed adjourned.

The Indictment of Judge Russell and Others.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 15.

Before the Hon. Judge Ingraham.

The People vs. *Abraham D. Russell, Bernard E. Ullmann, Edward Mallory, Allen and others.*—A motion to remove the trial of the indictments against the defendants from the Court of Sessions to the Oyer and Terminer, was granted, by consent of the District Attorney. This matter arose out of the Academy of Music difficulty, with Wilkes and Darcie.

The People vs. Patrick Murphy and others.—Similar motion; same order granted.

DECISIONS.

In the matter of Jay Jarvis, &c., reference ordered to Robert Emmet, Esq., to take proof of the facts.

Brooklyn Items.

THE "FORTY-ACRE BOYS" AGAIN—THE SIMONSON MURDER.—A party of the men known as the "Forty-Acre Crowd" made another attack yesterday afternoon upon PATRICK DOWNEY, as he was going to his work in the Navy Yard. This is the same DOWNEY, who was attacked by them on Tuesday morning last. Yesterday, he saved himself from a beating by getting inside of the Navy Yard gate.

MCGAHEY, who pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, under an indictment for participating with LALLY in the murder of GEORGE H. SIMONSON, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was taken to Sing Sing yesterday morning.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The usual Summer vacation in all the Public Schools in this City, commences to day.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.—Last week the Superintendents of the Poor removed Mrs. DOXEY, Matron of the Almshouse. Her husband, SAMUEL DOXEY, Keeper of the Almshouse, immediately sent in his resignation. It was accepted, and JOHN R. SEDGEBURY, Stewart, appointed to fill the vacancy.

TRUANT OFFICERS REMOVED.—The Committee in charge of the Truant Institution at Flatbush have made the following changes of truant officers:

Eastern District.—Luke Rogers, *vice* Charles A. Davis.

Southern District.—Matthew W. Cole, *vice* William H. Van Brunt.

Middle District.—Stephen Ryder, *vice* Aaron L. West.

SUPREME COURT—The Special Term of this Court stands adjourned to the first Monday in September. Judge LOTT will hear *ex-parte* motions, in Chambers, every other day, commencing to-day, for the accommodation of the Bar.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day: Nos. 5, 6, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 41, 43, 44.

The Turf for 1858.

CENTERVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursdays July 15. Match $1,000, mile heats, to wagons.

W. D. PEABODY, b. g. *Mountain Boy*	1	1
H. WOODRUFF, b. g. *Little John*	2	2

Time 2:41½; 2:41½.

Mountain Boy was the favorite $100 to $20 previous to starting, and won in three straight heats.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, July 15, match $500, mile heats, best three in five.

J. PIFFER, r. g. *Pine*	1
H. WOODRUFF, g. g. *Snap*	dis.

Time 3:04.

This was a one-sided affair, the winner had the call in betting $100 to $50.

New Jersey Items.

LAW VERSUS STAGES.—At a meeting of the Common Council of Hoboken held on Wednesday evening, a resolution was adopted authorizing the acting Mayor to use all measures in his judgment necessary to secure the peace of the city. The effect of this resolution is encouraging the Mayor to swear in as many special policemen as may be necessary to enforce the laws of the State against the running of stages on Sunday. It is anticipated by some of the panic y that Hoboken will be the scene of a grand riot next Sunday, as the stage proprietors are determined to run their stages in spite of the law.

LAYING WATER-PIPES.—Most of the streets of Hoboken are now disturbed by the contractors engaged in laying the water-pipes which are to supply the City of Hoboken with water from the Jersey City Water-Works. The main pipe from the Passaic works has been tapped to supply Hoboken, near the Rock House, at the foot of Bergen Hill. It is expected that the works will be entirely completed and water introduced into Hoboken about the first of September. The pipes are laid a distance of four feet beneath the surface of the street. The work is done under the direction of the Water Commissioners by the [illegible] Improvement Company.

Suicide of a Free-Lover at Berlin Heights.

The *Age of Freedom*, the organ of the Free Love Community at Berlin Heights, Ohio, devotes its issue of the 8th inst. to an account of the suicide of one CHARLES LATCHA, a member of that community, whose demise was made the occasion of a general expression of blasphemy and ribaldry. LATCHA appears to have been a young man, born of pious parents, and bred in the ways of orthodox propriety. He was a printer, became a convert to the Free-Love doctrines a short time ago, went to Berlin, became disgusted because he could find no "affinity" to cherish him, and on the 22d of June, last, committed suicide. He left the following letter, explaining the reasons for his act:

TO THE BERLIN SOCIALISTS—VALEDICTORY.

Justice demands that I should give you my experience before taking my final leave of you. And I will give it as briefly as possible, as well as I can:

I was the only child of an ill-mated pair. They were Orthodox, though not very strict; they were what were called "good, respectable folks." Neither of them were uncommonly developed in any direction. They "loved each other from first to last," mother tells me. It must have been a very BLIND love! Three years after their marriage I was born—a puny little thing with an angular brain. But in the eyes of my parents I was, of course, a little angel, a young God. One year after my birth my father died. I was left in care of my mother and grandmother, who kept house together. My grandmother was a Presbyterian Church member, and lived up to God's laws as revealed through the Bible, as well as she could. Looking back to the time when I was but four or five years old, I remember a deep, melancholy feeling which has cursed me to this day. This feeling was my natural condition. I experienced a little interval of happiness now and then. I was not like other children. I did not play. I was unhappy. My mother taught school and I went to her school when I was five years old. She petted me, humored me, let me have my own way almost always. Sometimes grandmother interfered, and remonstrated with mother, and talked seriously to me. Mother and grandmother were very kind to each other. Well, in short, I was spoiled.

Grandmother died when I was thirteen years old; then the housekeeping broke up, and I was apprenticed to a printer to learn the art of printing.

After working at printing nearly a year an uncle came and took mother and I with him to Michigan. We staid there a while, and then moved to another place, and then to another, and finally to Iowa, where we lived three years. At nearly every place we lived I got employment in a printing-office.

I became a Free Lover while in Iowa, through the medium of *Nichols' Monthly*. Then through *The Social Revolutionist* I heard of Berlin. I came to Berlin and found it was my home; I had expected the same.

Well, I have been happier since I have come to Berlin than I ever was anywhere else. But my Soul has not found another with which to rest—my heart, no home.

In my younger days I was self conceited, owing to false training; but since coming to Berlin, I have come to a truer knowledge of myself, and discovered that I am a poor, miserable specimen of humanity—and that has added another great weight to crush my aspiring soul. I possess awful aspiration—I want to be a good, wise angel; but, with my miserable organization I can never be even GOOD—never!

When I was miserably existing in the world, and looking to Berlin, I thought, "In Berlin I will be happy; there I will find brave, and loving, and free men and women, and I will be happy." And I have found the Berlin Socialists as brave and free as I expected, but I have discovered that no earthly, outside conditions can make me happy. I exiled myself from the world, to save myself; BUT I CANNOT BE SAVED!—and now, at last, I LEAP INTO OBLIVION!

And none of you will say I did wrong. You will say, "It is well." Yes, on the contrary, it would be wrong for me to stay here, a burden to myself and those around me. I am of no account. Let me die, die, die!

You have all been good to me, and I have meant to be good to all. If I have not been good to any one, I ask forgiveness. And my persecutors I forgive, and those who have slandered me, I forgive; I forgive all. I believe in Necessity.

There are but few of you but will be surprised at my final act; you thought I was happy. I tried to appear happy. I did not want to cause others unhappiness. I kept my misery inside; at times, how it burned! Once, one of you said to me, "You look as though you was in pain." I turned it off as though nothing was the matter with me. But there was something the matter with me. I was in pain. There ALWAYS WAS "something the matter with me!"

And here I unite my protest against and utter my curse upon Marriage! And I curse Religion! And I curse "God," the Father-Monster!

And I say to you, seriously, from the depths of my sympathizing heart: DO NOT BRING CHILDREN INTO EXISTENCE, TO SUFFER! If you cannot parent a healthy, happy child—if you do not KNOW you can do this—refrain, O, refrain!

YOU WILL BE HAPPIER WITHOUT ME. And the chair upon which I sat, and the rooms I lingered in, and the things I touched, will be free from my blighting magnetism; and thus you will be happier! And the spears of grass which I tread upon and sicken will gain new strength and a happier life when I am gone!

Most of you will only think of me as having "passed on" to a happier sphere; but I see no existence beyond, and think I know what Death will be to me; and I WELCOME the "great fate of SILENCE" which the Universe has in store for its abnormal child! I die—as I have lived—ALONE! Farewell!

"There was silence deep as death,
And the boldest held his breath.
—For a time!"

CHARLIE.

The *Age* adds that LATCHA "lived several hours, and was perfectly tranquil to the last, conversing freely as he was able in regard to his last act, and in justification of it." The means he adopted to kill himself are not indicated. After the breath left him, the members of the community got together in "Free Discussion Hall," and made speeches. FRANCIS BARRY, the present head of the Berlin fanatics, CORA BARRY, one of their High Priestesses, T. E TABOR and others, indulged in the Rutland style of oratory, Mrs. CORA BARRY apostrophized the "brave, noble, beautiful CHARLIE," as one who had "calmly cut out the web of life from its earthly fastening, and carried the tinted fabric to be woven out in *the great loom of the eternities*." This woman, however, did not agree with LATCHA's idea that he had "leaped into oblivion;" in her opinion, he had gone to the "Spirit spheres."

Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Littles in State Prison.

From the Sing Sing Chronicle.

The Sing Sing Prison contains at present two female rivals in crime. For three years past, HENRIETTA ROBINSON, the "veiled murderess," of Troy, has been the centre of attraction to those who have visited the Prison out of curiosity. SARAH LITTLES, the accomplice of her brother, IRA STOUT, in the murder of CHARLES LITTLES, her husband, at Rochester, arrived at the Prison on Thursday last, to serve out the term of her imprisonment. She is a young woman, 20 years of age, and of rather prepossessing personal appearance. Mrs. ROBINSON has been locked in her cell for a month or two past, to prevent the example of her conduct from exercising a baneful influence upon the other convicts.

[Advertisement.]

COD-LIVER OIL AS A PALATABLE JELLY.—The recent improvement made by E. QUERU in the preparation of a pleasant jelly, containing 85 per cent. of the best oil, adapts this valuable remedy to the most delicate stomach. It is retained, digested, and assimilated like any food. PENFOLD, CLAY & CO., Agents, No. 4 Fletcher-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Shirts of the best quality, all sizes ready-made or made to order, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Wholesale and Retail Furnishing Store, No. 269 Greenwich street, corner of Murray. Also, Summer undergarments of every description, retailing at wholesale prices.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Pains in the back or limbs, stiff neck, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, neuralgia, and sore throat, are cured by rubbing in this great antidote to diseases of the muscles and nerves. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LAKE HOUSE,
Caldwell, Lake George, N. Y.,
Major W. FIELD, Proprietor,
Late of the United States Hotel, Saratoga, and the New-York Hotel, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

J. PROCTOR'S BENEFIT.—This popular tragedian takes his benefit at "Purdy's National Theatre" to-night, and presents his new prize Indian Drama entitled "Outahlanchet;" the "Lady of the Lake" and "Good for Nothing," to be added.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, July 17.

I.—TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.
II.—THE GOLD DISCOVERIES AT FRAZER RIVER.
III.—FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.
IV.—OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.
V.—OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.
VI.—OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.
VII.—NEWS OF THE TELEGRAPH FLEET.
VIII.—NEWS FROM EUROPE.
IX.—THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE—Letter from PETER FORCE, Esq.
X.—THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY QUARREL.
XI.—SENATOR WILSON ON SENATOR GWIN.
XII.—EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Trade between Great Britain and the United States—Gold Excitement in Canada—India and America—Tapping the Trade of New-York—Close of the Cangemi Trial—Construction of Parties, &c.
XIII.—NEWS FROM THE MORMONS.
XIV.—AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Live Stock and Produce Markets in New-York for week ending Wednesday—Crop Items—Flour, &c., &c.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

One Copy	$2 00
Five Copies, to one address, for	$8 00
Ten Copies, to one address, for	$12 00
Twenty Copies, to one address, for	$20 00

Subscriptions, on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited.

The postage on the WEEKLY TIMES to any part of the United States or Canada, is only 26 cents per year, paid in advance.

Subscribers to Clubs wishing their address written on their papers, will be charged [illegible] cents extra.

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Additions may at any time be made to Clubs by the party in whose name the Club stands, on terms of first remittance.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published twice a week, and containing all the reading matter of the Daily, is sent to subscribers at the rate of THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will ever be sent until the receipt of the money. BILLS OF ALL SPECIE PAYING BANKS RECEIVED AT PAR.

All orders must be addressed to the PUBLISHERS OF THE WEEKLY TIMES, corner Spruce and Nassau streets.

☞ Singer's Improved Sewing Machine for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of Singer's machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of Singer & Co's *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS A.D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

☞ Stewart's Fine Mixed Candies, Gum Drops, Sugar-Coated Cardamoms, Calamus, and Celery Seed, neatly put up in fancy papers and boxes, pure and fine flavor. Handy for retailing and very salable. For sale to the trade by STEWART & CO.,
No. 410 Pearl-st.

☞ Ladies' Splendid Gaiters, with and without heels from 12s. to 20s; charming Slippers 6s. to 10s. per pair; lovely Boots and Shoes for children, all styles and prices. Ladies, remember
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

☞ Radical Cure Truss Office.—MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, and every variety of bandages skilfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

MARRIED.

BEADLESTON—CLAPP.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Geo Potts, EBENEZER BEADLESTON to Mrs. MARY CLAPP all of this City.

BRUSH—RUSHTON.—In this City, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Thursday, July 15, by the Rev. Lewis P. W. Balch D. D., (formerly of this City,) CLINTON BRUSH to SUSAN FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late William L. Rushton, all of this City.

BABCOCK—DODGE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Flagg, DAVID B. BABCOCK to JENNIE F., youngest daughter of D. K. Dodge.

BELDEN—BEST.—At Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., on Wednesday, July 14, by the Rev. Wm. N. Sayrie, G MORTIMER BELDEN, of Carmel, to ISABELLA F., daughter of Levi Best.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, July 12, suddenly, CHRISTIAN SMITH, aged 68 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 377 Greenwich-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, July 15, ELLOISA BANCKER, youngest daughter of Cromwell T. and Elizabeth B. White, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 147 Rivington st. this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

God gave, he took, he will restore;
He doeth all things well.

☞ Taunton papers please copy.

TRAVIS.—In this City, early on Thursday morning, EDW FORBES TRAVIS, Jr., eldest son of Edw. F and Mary Amelia Travis, aged 5 years, 9 months and 10 days.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood this (Friday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 191 West 20th st.

WRIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, EMELINE C., daughter of John S. Wright, aged 20 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Dr. W. L. R Perrine, No. 22 Myrtle av., this (Friday) morning, at 9½ o'clock.

WHITNEY.—In Brooklyn L. I., on Wednesday evening, July 14, Mrs. ANN WHITNEY, late of Norwalk, Conn., aged 93 years.

Friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, this (Friday afternoon, July 16, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. B. K. Hobart, No. 274 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

CARPENTER.—At the residence of her parents Glen Cove, L. I., on Monday, July 12, SARAH SEARING, daughter of the Rev Latting and D. A. Carpenter, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

SHELTON.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, July 14, Mrs. CATHERINE SHELTON, relict of the late Dr. William Shelton, of Huntington, Conn., aged 88 years.

Her remains will be taken to Connecticut for interment.

JAQUITH.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, July 15, after a lingering illness, SARAH AMELIA INSLEY, beloved wife of Nathl. C Jaquith, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 103 Warren st., without further invitation.

HEAL.—At the Sailor's Retreat Staten Island, on Monday, July 12, AMOS H. HEAL, only son of Samuel Heal, of Warren, Me.

SERVOSS.—At Fishkill, on Thursday, July 15, JOHN PINTARD, infant son of Elias B. and Maria E. Servoss, aged 7 months and 21 days.

"Gone home."

GILBERT.—At De Lancey Point, Mamaroneck, on Thursday, July 15, POLLY GILBERT, relict of the late Benj. Gilbert of Troy, N. Y., in the 88th year of her age.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, George Jones at De Lancey Point, Mamaroneck, at 10 o'clock this morning, July 16. The remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

BOGART.—At Tappan Town, on Tuesday, July 6. of a short but severe illness, ELIZABETH, wife of David B. Bogart, and third daughter of the late P. B. Lament, in the 42d year of her age.

BRAINARD.—At Haddam, Conn., on Sunday, July 11, REBECCA BRADFORD, wife of Dicdate Brainard, of Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 55.

DELAHOYDE.—In Iowa on Tuesday, July 6, of dropsy in the chest, FLORA, wife of John Delahoyde, and daughter of W. S MacLaurin, of this City.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of fine quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

Our STANDARD of silver is.............950-1,000 parts pure
The English sterling silver is.........925-1,000 parts pure
The American and French coin is.....900-1,000 parts pure

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality as above which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

REMOVAL.
THE
NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed from No. 106 Broadway to the Marble Building recently purchased by them, and known as
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
ACCUMULATED ASSETS, $1,500,000.
LIFE INSURANCE effected, and ANNUITIES and ENDOWMENTS negotiated. Medical examiner in attendance at the office from 2 to 3 P. M.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

SECOND-HAND GOLD WATCHES.
Two dozen fine gold English Patent Levers and Swiss Detached Levers, which have been worn will be sold at great bargains, by G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

LOOK AT THIS!
"LITTLE ARRANGEMENTS" FOR THE SUMMER.
THE PATENT FLY TRAP—Catches a quart of these troublesome insects an hour. Call and see the operation.
THE DOUBLE ICE PITCHER—Keeps a piece of ice that will go in 10 hours, and the water cold much longer.
HAMMOCKS—Most salubrious as low as $2 50.
REFRIGERATORS—Of the most approved construction—all prices and all sizes.
WATER COOLERS, FILTERS, &c., ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c.
ARTHUR'S PATENT PRESERVE CANS AND JARS—The best ever offered for sale.
THE FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZER!!!
For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

A GREAT SUCCESS
SECOND EDITION (THIS DAY) OF
AQUARELLES;
OR, SUMMER SKETCHES AT THE SPRINGS,
BY SAMUEL SOMBRE.
With Comic Illustrations. 63 cents.
From the Philadelphia Post.
Summer readers will relish its palpable hits and Mephistophelian humor.
From the Commercial Advertiser.
There is something in its style that reminds one of Dean Swift's most playful effusions.
STANFORD & DELISSER, No. 508 Broadway, and to be had of all Booksellers.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE
Is warranted superior to anything known for the cure of old ulcers, scrofula, salt rheum, burns, erysipelas, pimples on the face, sore eyes, lame back, felons, and itchings in any part, and for various other diseases.
For sale at No. 322 Canal-st., near Church-st.,
And by druggists.
A box of this salve will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps.

AN ICE PITCHER THAT IS A NICE PITCHER.
There is nothing so good for the heated blood as a cooling draught of water. Nor is there any thing which keeps it cool like a PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHER. For sale wholesale and retail by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BOUND FILE OF THE New-York Times for 1856 the year of the last Presidential election. Address C., Box No. 157 this Office.

TO THE
INTELLIGENT,
CONCEITED,
IGNORANT,
STUPID,
AND SELFISH.

THE SCALPEL for [illegible] JULY, or number 37, vol. 11, edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., is now ready, at 25 cents. This work is not, and never has been, a medical journal; it is designed exclusively for the instruction of THE PEOPLE. No journal ever published in this country has received more universal approbation by the Press, both here and in Europe; and it has repeatedly been said, in every part of the Union, that it reflects no credit upon the man who says he has not read it. During the ten years of its existence it has received twenty [illegible] six thousand notices of the Press, and yet there are thousands in this City who assume it to be a medical journal and have never opened its pages. Let the reader look over the following table of contents, and then tax his imagination to discover its probable nature. Twenty five cents may assure him and give him either a higher or lower opinion of his sagacity than he has been wont to entertain.

The first eight volumes, neatly bound in four large books of 500 pages each, each one completely indexed and handsomely lettered for the library, may be had of the editor only, for $6. They are the cheapest and most useful volumes ever published in this country, and no man who looks over the immense amount of useful and instructive matter and diverting satire will ever regret the investment, as the work is eminently didactic, and the contents of the eight volumes are not to be rewritten; if the reader would understand the work and its editor's mode of teaching, he must possess it and use it for constant reference in every question of health. It is written for the library and does not belong to the category of magazine literature of the day.

CONTENTS OF NO. XXXVII—JULY, 1858.

ART. CXXIV.—Our Meat Markets; Diseased Condition of the Cattle Slaughtered; Villainy of Butchers; Evil of Over fattening Cattle; Apathy of our Citizens. The Only Remedy.
ART. CXXV.—Third Letter from John Matthews; Stonehenge; Havre; Cathedral of Rouen; Paris; The Concierge; The Seine; The Bridges of Paris and their Occupants; The Churches; Priestly Hypocrisies; The Execution of the Assassins; Restaurants; Cafés; Crêmeries; The Morgue; French and English Soldiers Compared; Buckwheat-cake and Pumpkin-pie Establishments; The Hospitals; Ricord; The Emperor and Empress; Balls of the Carnival; Licentiousness of the French; The Causes of the Decrease of the Population.
ART. CXXVI.—Humanitary Sketches from the Highways; The Rattle-snake Anatomist; The Last Fee; Religious Prejudice; Dear Sue, Do I Resemble You?
ART. CXXVII.—Special Diseases of the Kidney and Bladder; Bloody Urine—Its Causes and Treatment; Stone in the Bladder; Suppression of Urine; Retention of Urine; Irritable Bladder; Nocturnal Incontinences of Urine; Inflammation of the Kidney; Bright's or Granular Disease of the Kidney; Immoderate Flow of Urine; Diabetes; Inflammation of the Bladder, with their Symptoms and Treatment.
ART. CXXVIII.—The People and their Doctors. Declaration of the "American Medical Association," on the Medical Attainments of our Physicians; Is There Any Remedy? Editor's Views.
ART. CXXIX.—A Fourth of July Discourse for Young America.
ART. CXXX.—Salts and Senna; "An Excellent Domestic Medicine" for our Medical and Political Patients.
A Vision of the Damned; Bell in a Drug shop; What becomes of the Doctors and Apothecaries when they die; Old Hahnemann and his Borax.
Letter on Rearing Infants.
Diabolical Attempt to Destroy the Life of the Editor.
The Swill Milk Philanthropists—Who are they? Mike Tuomey, Alderman Reed, Dr. Shanks, Mr. Johnson; King Herod's Palace.

ONE HUNDRED SETS
Of the SCALPEL, comprising the first eight volumes, neatly bound, indexed and lettered, having just been received by the Editor—price, $6. Mechanics, Farmers, Clergymen, Lawyers and Physicians will find this the most profitable investment for their libraries. It will prove, if duly studied, the best antidote to selfishness, quackery, hypocrisy and the blue devils. The current Number is published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and for sale by MATHEWS & CLASBACK, Broadway; REDDING & CO., Boston; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and at No. 85 Fleet-st., London, and most booksellers.
ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHERS, New-York, Wholesale Agents.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

ST. CATHARINE MINERAL WATER.
FROM THE ARTESIAN WELL, ST. CATHARINE'S, CANADA WEST, IN ITS NATURAL STATE.—Sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Complaints want of action in the Digestive and Urinary Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases Peculiar to Women, and a General Purifier of the Blood.
The subscriber is appointed Sole Agent for the United States for the sale of the above celebrated Water. Having received great benefit himself from its use, he recommends it for the cure of the above complaints.
The Water is sold in its Natural State by him, and a pamphlet, giving an analysis of its properties, will be given to any one who may require it.
The following certificates are a few of the wonderful cures produced by its use within the past year, and coming from gentlemen well known, divests them from all quackery.
COPY.
From Gen. Webb, Editor of Courier and Inquirer.
NEW-YORK, May 27, 1858.
C. L. MATHER, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* It is quite unnecessary for me to give you any certificate of my experience in relation to the curative effects of the Water of St. Catharine's Well Canada West. You will find all you desire in the columns of the *Courier and Inquirer.* I have repeatedly expressed my conviction both from personal experience and observation that in most cases of Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Neuralgia, they will find it a specific.
Since my visit to the well in 1855 I have never ceased to recommend its waters, as altogether the most extraordinary in their beneficial effects that have ever come under my observation.
The testimony referred to, is the more valuable, as it was not given to benefit a friend, but published for the good of the public, and in the hope of benefiting the afflicted. Yours very truly, J. WATSON WEBB.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1858.
C. L. MATHER—*Dear Sir:* For inflammatory rheumatism I have used the water from the Artesian Well, at St. Catharine, Canada West, which you gave me, and found it in the highest degree efficacious.
The water from the well in its natural state, without being boiled or concentrated, is in my opinion to be preferred. Truly yours, EDWIN FORREST.
It can be had by the bottle, or in any quantity, packed for transportation, by application to the subscriber, where all further information will be given.
C. L. MATHER, Agent, Astor House, New-York.

THIRD EDITION NOW READY.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
In consequence of the large demand for the July number of the Guide the first and second editions are exhausted, dealers are informed that the third edition for July is now ready, which contains many important changes of time upon the principal railways.
CONTENTS OF JULY NUMBER:
A TOURIST'S GUIDE to the principal Watering Places, Springs and places of Fashionable Resort, see pages........46 to 51
THROUGH ROUTE MAPS, representing the principal Railways throughout the United States and the Canadas see pages........52 to 71
A GUIDE to the principal Hotels, see pages......253 to 254
A STEAMBOAT DIRECTORY, see pages........255 to 262
RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—The Florida Railway, &c. see pages........40 to 44
A TIME INDICATOR, including the difference of time between the different cities of the United States, illustrated by 21 dials.
NEW TIME TABLES including many important changes up to July 12.
An account of New Inventions, &c., &c.
APPLETON'S Railway Guide contains nearly 300 pages, over 70 maps. Sold by all the principal book and periodical and news agents, and news boys who sell books and papers upon the cars throughout the United States and Canadas, at the low price of 25 cents per copy.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

SPECIAL DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
CAPITAL........$500,000 00
SURPLUS........$251,858 52
The Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th August to POLICY HOLDERS to the amounts for which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day SIX PER CENT. INTEREST will be paid upon the Scrip issued in 1857.
The Directors have also declared a Dividend to the stockholders of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable on and after the 12th inst.
New-York, July 8, 1858.
This Company continues the business of Insurance on terms as favorable as those of other solvent institutions.
GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION
CURED.
Persons who have found no benefit from the treatment they have been under, are respectfully invited to call on ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing hundreds of persons in this City after being pronounced incurable and given up to die. From Dr V.'s long experience and observation in the treatment of consumption, he generally can detect immediately on examination whether he can be successful or not, and he speaks accordingly. He makes it a rule to treat no case longer than ten days. If he cannot check the fatal progress of the disease in that time, he will not lead the sufferer to any further expense. This is quite different from physicians generally; their motto is months and even years, should the patient exist. It is not necessary for patients residing in the country or distant cities to undertake a long, tedious and expensive journey to avail themselves of his treatment; all that is requisite is a careful description of the symptoms of the case, either written by the patient himself or his physician. Office only for the treatment and cure of consumption, No. 153 Bowery. Send for a book on Consumption gratis.

REMOVAL.
MORTIMER, WALTON & DEBOST,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Have removed to
Lofts No. 106 Duane-st.,
Where they offer for sale on the most favorable terms every description of the finer class of goods for MEN'S WEAR, adapted to the MERCHANT TAILORING and CLOTHING TRADE.

LIME AND CEMENT.
NEWARK OLD COMPANY,
ROSENDALE OF ALL BRANDS,
For sale at Manufacturer's prices. Afloat, to be delivered alongside of any vessels in New-York or vicinity. Lime of all kinds will be sold and delivered on the same terms. First quality whitewashing Lime for $1. Apply to GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 206 West-st.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT CURES Sores and Ulcers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Rheumatism. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment cures Aches and Pains. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Burns and Scalds. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. Arnica possesses the greatest healing and soothing powers. Burdsall's Arnica Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for the ailments of man and beast is without equal. Dépôt No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York.

WATT'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE WILL RESTORE the emaciated frame to vigorous strength, even after years of disease or excess, debility, mental or physical impotency with its train of horrors, rheumatism, vertigo delirium tremens, or any nervous affection instantly relieved and permanently cured by it. $1 per bottle, $9 per dozen. Sent to any part of the country. JOHN PYNE & CO., proprietors, No. 109 Nassau-st., and all druggists.

BUY GIFFING'S PATENT ICE BREAKER for family use. It soon saves its cost in Ice, and will not injure the refrigerator. For sale by all hardware dealers. Manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 177 Greenwich st.

Miscellaneous.

Tufts College, in Massachusetts, a Universalist institution, celebrated its second commencement a few days ago. Dr. HOSEA BALLOU, Jr., is President. The graduating class numbered nine; the degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. THOMAS WHITTEMORE. GEORGE SUMNER was the orator of the Literary Societies and Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, the Poet.

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, in Toronto, was, of course, attended by a free fight among the Irishmen. An Orange Lodge was attacked while marching to Victoria-street, two men were shot, and the military were called out, when the riot was quelled.

The colored citizens of New-Bedford have made arrangements for a State mass Convention, to be held in New-Bedford Aug 2, to take into consideration the grievances imposed upon them by the Fugitive Slave bill and the Dred Scott decision.

A State Chancery of the Order of United Americans was organized in Ohio on the 5th inst., and under the most favorable auspices. Up to this time there has been no Chancery organization in Ohio.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PLEASANT READING FOR SUMMER TIME.

THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR. 2 vols., with over 600 illustrations	$7 00
THE THREE TOURS OF DR SYNTAX, complete, with 88 very comic illustrations, colored 3 vols.	9 00
COMIC HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Gilbert a Becket. 2 vols., 8vo., with colored illustrations	5 00
COMIC HISTORY OF ROME, by the same author. 1 vol., 8vo. colored illustrations	2 50
THE TOUR OF BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON. 1 vol. 4to profusely illustrated	5 00
INGOLDSBY LEGENDS, or MIRTH AND MARVEL. 3 vols. 8vo, illustrated	6 00
The same, cheap edition	63
HOOD'S POEMS ON WIT AND HUMOR, 2 vols., 16mo	1 50
THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. With illustrations by Cruikshank, 1 vol., 8vo	3 50
THE LONDON PUNCH. The last vol. 1 vol., 4to, Illustrated	5 00
PHŒNIXIANA; or, Sketches and Burlesques. By John Phœnix. 1 vol., 12mo	1 00
POOLE'S LITTLE PEDDLINGTON AND THE PEDDLINGTONIANS. 2 vols	1 00
SMITH'S GAIETIES AND GRAVITIES. 1 vol	50
THE WINKLES; or, THE MERRY MONOMANIACS. 12mo	1 00

Published, or Imported by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

IN PRESS,
By D. A. & CO.:

1. LEGENDS AND LYRICS. By Adelaide A. Proctor.
2. A NEW POEM. By William Allen Butler.
3. BUCKLE'S HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION. 2 vols., 8vo.
4. DUNLAP'S VESTIGES OF THE SPIRIT-HISTORY OF MAN.

THE NEW-YORK MARINE REGISTER, ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

A standard of construction and classification of all vessels built in, and visiting the ports of the United States. This work is accurate and reliable, and contains rules and diagrams both for building and inspection of vessels, also gives the rate, tonnage, draft, woods, fastenings, when metaled, where and when built, builders, port belonging to owners or consignees, measurement, model, remarks and date of survey. Price of the bound volume $10; and including the tri monthly supplement for one year $50. This is the only work of the kind approved by the Board of Underwriters of New York, and will be issued annually in the month of July.

The second volume is now ready for delivery by
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.,
Publishers, No 16 Nassau-st.,
Printers to the Board of Underwriters.

"ATTENTION."

Will be published, July 15.

LIFE OF BENEDICT ARNOLD, THE TRAITOR.

The Third of the New Series of American Biographies for youth, and the only COMPLETE Life of Arnold ever published. By GEORGE CANNING HILL. Elegantly illustrated. Also, now ready, Second Editions of

LIFE OF GEN ISRAEL PUTNAM,
AND
LIFE OF CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

These are the most elegant and complete volumes for Youth ever published. Send early orders to
E. O. LIBBY & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 76 and 78 Washington st., Boston.
For sale by all Booksellers.

NOW READY:

WELLS' NEW CHEMISTRY,

A comprehensive, popular and practical Text-Book, introducing the latest scientific research, illustrated with 240 cuts, and adapted to Colleges, Academies and Schools. By DAVID A. WELLS, A. M., Editor of the "Annual of Scientific Discovery," Author of "Natural Philosophy," &c., &c. Price $1. Sent to teachers at half-price for examination with a view to introduction. Liberal terms for first supplies. IVISON & PHINNEY, Educational Publishers, No 321 Broadway.

GOING! GOING! GONE!!

Says Peter Funk, Esq., and my country friend who thought he was pretty smart bought a pewter watch for $10, worth about 10 cents the price of "Tricks and Traps of New York;" buy one! Not a watch, but a little book. (Free by mail.)
DINSMORE & CO., No 9 Spruce-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN'S ANNUAL CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT MANTILLAS,

AT 40 PER CENT BELOW FORMER COST,
DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
EMBRACES THE FOLLOWING:

Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $6 50, formerly $10.
Large deep flounced Mantillas, at $8, formerly $12.

Also, the richest Pusher and Guipure Lace Goods, with one, two and three flounces, and a general assortment of Superb Silk and Lace Mantillas, all at a similar reduction.

Buyers may believe these quotations to be real, which fact a single inspection will prove.
BULPIN, NO. 415 Broadway.
Ladies' Dusters and Wrappers in every style.

EDWARD MAYNARD,
Wholesale Manufacturer of
SHADE TASSELS, SHADE CORD
PICTURE TASSELS, PICTURE CORD.
SOFA TASSELS, TRIMMING CORD,
CURTAIN TASSELS, HORSE-BLANKET CORD,
HORSE NECK CORD and TASSELS,
PLAIN and FANCY.
HEARSE CORD and TASSELS.
Terms net cash. No 382 Pearl-st., New-York.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber Dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOILET ARTICLE,
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
A TOILET ARTICLE, THAT IS
DESTINED TO SUPERSEDE ALL OTHERS OF THE KIND, IS
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
VROOM & FOWLER'S
PREMIUM WALNUT-OIL MILITARY SHAVING SOAP.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
JOHN B. VROOM, NO. 72 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK.
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
BE CAUTIOUS AND
SEE THAT EACH CAKE AND BOX BEARS THE SIGNATURE, IN FAC SIMILE, OF VROOM & FOWLER.

References of the highest class in the land can be given, to prove that this is the best soap for shaving purposes ever invented.

Gentlemen of taste, who have been abroad, with enlarged opportunities for procuring fine articles of this description, state to the proprietor that the above-named soap far surpasses anything that they ever saw, either in this or any foreign country.

It is handsomely got up, convenient and economical.

For sale by all the leading druggists, fancy goods houses and perfumers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Show-cards for dealers, at the manufactory.

PATENT LIGHTS FOR VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan 19, 1858.
GEO. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March 16, 1858.

Specimens can be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new store, corner of Park-place and College-place, or at our office, where estimates for cost of this and all kinds of iron work, including iron railings, doors, shutters, vaults, safes, stair-cases, columns, beams, lintels, girders and all iron work appertaining to buildings.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre st.,
And Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,

Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No 144 Grand st.

BARNES & COLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
New-York Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, New-York (Room No. 8.)
WILLIAM BARNES. SETH B. COLE.

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT PRESERVATORY—Patented June 16, 1857. The attention of the citizens of New-York and vicinity is called to this new method of preserving meat, fruit and all articles of food in all their original purity and freshness for weeks and months.

Dealers in foreign and domestic fruit, meat, vegetables, game, fish oysters, poultry, butter, eggs and milk; farmers, dairymen, hotel and restaurant keepers, and private houses, lard-oil and candle-makers, butchers, packers and pie-makers, will find this Preservatory especially adapted to their wants. A cold and perfectly dry and pure air is produced by this method. For rights, plans and information, apply to A. L. ALBERGEN, Buffalo, N. Y.; or A. C. GETTY, No. 175 West-st., New-York; or A. W. BEARDSLY, 109 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

N. B.—The public are cautioned against using or purchasing any permanent structure using a circulating current of air through the ice, and through the chamber to be cooled, as the same is an infringement of SCHOOLEY'S Patent, and will be assailed as such.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PROMENADE CONCERTS!

Admission to all parts	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Family ticket, admitting a gentleman and two ladies	$1

THIS (Friday) EVENING, July 16,
GREAT PROMENADE CONCERT.
Conductors C. ANSCHUTZ, M. MUSARD
Second time of Lumbye's great fantasia,
THE DREAM OF THE SAVOYARD.
Mr. PERRING, Mr. WEINLICH, Mr. SEDGWICK and SON will appear, together with a Grand Orchestra of SIXTY INSTRUMENTAL PROFESSORS.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING

PART I.—1. Overture (Jocko.) 2. Polka (Rataplan.) 3. Aria (Nozze di Figaro—Mr. Weinlich.) 4. Quadrille (Les Echos.)

PART II.—1. Overture (Vestalin.) 2. Quadrille (Gotham.) 3. Ophicleide Solo (Robert le Diable.) 4. Dream of the Savoyard.

PART III.—1. Ball Scene (Struensee.) 2. Ballad (Bohemian Girl—Mr. Perring.) 3. Polka (Cuckoo.) 4. Galiop (Trim.)

A constant succession of novelties, both instrumental and vocal, will be presented, and the PROMENADE CONCERTS OF THE ACADEMY, during the hot weather, will be found by persons of refined and musical taste, to be the CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL entertainments ever offered anywhere.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY, July 17, at 2½ o'clock,
GRAND PRESENTATION MATINEE,
when every lady present will be presented with a copy of THE CHAMPAGNE GALOP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BENEFIT
Of the accomplished commedienne,
MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
whose charming delineations have been nightly received with unbounded laughter and delight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE will appear on this occasion in
THREE PIECES.

When visiting Europe, last season, the gay and merry performances of these artists were received with enthusiasm in all the leading cities, and formed the especial delight of Queen Victoria, who might be seen two or three times a week during the engagement of the Florences in the Royal Box at Drury Lane Theatre, with her young and interesting family, exhibiting her liveliest sense of pleasure and enjoyment.

The celebrated
INDIAN PUNKAS
scatter through the house cool and refreshing breezes.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1858,
Will commence with Lover's Extravaganza of
THE HAPPY MAN;
OR, THE MAGIC SHIRT.
Paddy Murphy, the Happy Man....Mr. W. J. Florence
Koket....Miss Tree
To be followed by the pièce de circonstance called
LOLA MONTEZ.
Lola Montez, with a grand Spanish Dance, La Manola....Mrs W. J. Florence
Michael Brokawi, the State Baker....Mr. W. J. Florence
To conclude with Mr Florence's protean farce of
MISCHIEVOUS ANNIE.
Annie Spruce, an heiress,
Frow Pritzel, an organ woman
Old Bridget, aged 80
Jerusha Dutiful, a Yankee gal } ....Mrs. W. J. Florence
Barney O'Connor, an Irish lad....Mr. W. J. Florence
TO-MORROW NIGHT—Twelfth night of the FLORENCES.
Doors open at 7½; the performance to commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1858.
Old Prices—No Reserved Seats.
BROUGHAM'S GREAT BURLESQUE,
COLUMBUS AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.
The New Legendary Romance,
THE GALLIANT FRENCH CAPTING
and the
MAID OF MOBILE.
Received with shouts of laughter.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM.
C. WHEATLEIGH and A. H. DAVENPORT.
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON and IDA VERNON.
At 7. THE PROMENADE CONCERT.
At 8. THE OVERTURE.
Comedy, POPPING THE QUESTION.
Comedy, BACHELOR'S TORMENTS.
Messrs. BLAKE and DAVENPORT, Mrs. BLAKE.
Intermission and Promenade Concert for half an hour.
COLUMBUS EL FILIBUSTERO.
Columbus....Mr. Brougham
Doors open at 7—To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets....50 cents | Orchestra seats....75 cents

FRENCH THEATRE.

Opposite Niblo's.
Metropolitan Music Hall, No. 585 Broadway.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16.

Complimentary Benefit to Mlle. JULIETTE, on which occasion will be performed two comedies of the Theatre Gymnase, Paris, in which will appear all the artists of the Company. Messrs. Tiery, Tallot, &c.
CLERMONT; ou, UNE FEMME D'ARTISTE.
Hermonie....Mlle. Juliette.
By special desire, LE BEAU NICOLAS...Par M. Thiery.
L'AMANT AUX BOUQUETS.
Valerie....Mlle. Juliette.
Doors to open at 7; to commence at 7¾.

JONES'S WOOD

MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL
AND
FETE CHAMPETRE,
WITH A
FANCY FAIR,
On the 2d, 3d and 4th of August.

The unparalleled success of the late Musical Festival, and the constant inquiries made respecting its repetition, induce the belief that a still more complete and grander Fête would meet with even greater success. Arrangements have therefore been made for opening the whole of this noble

PARK OF SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE WORLD,
for a
THREE DAYS' FESTIVAL,
When the whole will be arranged in the style of the
CREMORNE GARDENS IN LONDON
and the
PRES CATALANS IN PARIS.
The entertainments will consist of
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS,
supported by more than
TWO HUNDRED PERFORMERS,
BALS CHAMPETRES
will take place in five different places in the Park, with
FIVE COMPLETE BANDS.
ASCENSIONS OF BALLOONS,
WITH
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
PRIZES
to the value of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
will also be offered to such
TURNER AND SING-VEREINS
as may signify their desire to compete for them.
The admission will be only
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Particulars will be given in future advertisements.
CONDUCTORS:
M. MARETZEK. CARL ANSCHUTZ.

PALACE GARDEN,

14th-st. and 6th-av.
BALLOON ASCENSION!
MR. WILLIAM PAULLIN,
Who has made over 200 successful aerial voyages, will ascend from the
PALACE GARDEN,
in his
MONSTER BALLOON,
on
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 16,
At 5 o'clock P. M.

The process of inflation will commence at 4 o'clock, and the price charged for admittance to the Garden will afford ladies and gentlemen a fine opportunity to witness the INTERESTING SPECTACLE OF A BALLOON ASCENSION, without being incommoded by a crowd of spectators.

Charge for admission, on this occasion, 50 cents.

THE LADIES NATIONAL EQUESTRIAN Convention

To be held at the Union Course, L. I.
Sept. 8, 1858.

The management of this equestrian festival, which is designed to bring into competition the most distinguished and graceful of female amateur equestrians, beg leave to announce that the magnificent premiums to be awarded upon that occasion will be exposed for the inspection of the public at the following places in New-York: A magnificent grand action piano purchased and worth $500, designed to be presented to the fair competitor who shall exhibit, on that occasion, the greatest skill, dexterity, grace in the management of the horse, can be viewed at the store of its maker Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway. The massive silver pitcher and pair of goblets of superior workmanship, worth $300, to be adjudged to the second best equestrian, and the splendid gold and enameled lady's watch, set with diamonds, worth over $200, intended for the third premium, can be seen at the store of their manufacturers, Ball, Black & Co., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies from every part of the Union are invited to a free competition for these truly valuable awards, and upon the receipt of their address the management will send by return post, circulars fully stating the objects of this Convention and the terms upon which the awards are to be rendered. Address THOMAS THORP and PHILIP LEVY, Managers, No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.

TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD....Proprietor | S. BLEEKER....Stage Manager.
REFRESHINGLY COOL AND COMFORTABLE.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators
PERFORM EVERY EVENING,
in a select and varied entertainment of
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concluding with, last week, of
PANORAMA
OF THE
HUDSON RIVER.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager....A. H. PURDY
FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1858.
The entertainment will commence with the drama of
OUTAHLANCHET.
Previous to which will be performed the drama of
THE LADY OF THE LAKE.
The whole to conclude with the comedietta of
THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—WYMAN THE WIZARD THIS EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, also, THIS AFTERNOON at 3, in his bizarre, astonishingly-subtle, laughably mysterious illustration of the wonders of physical and mechanical science. His list includes over 1,200 feats in magic and ventriloquism. Gustin's MODEL OF THE NEW CENTRAL PARK, the rare AQUA-VIVARIA, with the blood red anemones, Happy Family, &c.

Admittance to all 25c. Children, under ten, 13c.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET — WITH scenery, wardrobe, &c.; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S GILES, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

SPORTING.

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH—POSTPONEMENT.

In consequence of the storm on Tuesday, 13th inst., the Committee announce that the match will take place on Tuesday, 20th inst., at the Fashion Course, near Flushing. Steamer Iolas leaves Fulton Market Slip at 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., to connect with cars for the course.

Extra stages will be furnished at the Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburg.

Extra boats will be run on the Greenpoint Ferry, foot of 10th and 23d sts., New York.

Should the weather again prove unfavorable, due notice will be given.

COMMITTEE:
JOS. B. JONES, THOS. S. DAKIN, JAS. W. DAVIS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER, BY TWO respectable American Protestants, husband and wife, the former as first-class waiter, and the latter as cook, washer and ironer; both can produce the best City references. No objection to a hotel or boarding house, or to go to the country. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is willing to make himself useful; has the best of reference from his last and former employers; a short distance in the country preferred. Address No. 224 Avenue B, first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A WAITER JUST DISENGAGED, a situation in a private family; has no objection to go into the country or to travel; any gentleman requiring such will find him trustworthy and competent, as his character will certify. Address W. C., No. 862 Broadway, corner of 14th-st., in the drug store. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as farmer, plain gardener, or coachman. Is an expert hand at out door labor, and will make himself generally useful to his employer. Has good reference as to his honesty and sobriety. Please address, for one week, P. B., box No. 127 Times office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND OBLIGING Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is a careful driver; is also an excellent waiter, or would take charge of a vegetable garden; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as clerk, entry clerk or book-keeper; has had over ten years experience in book keeping by single and double entry. Can engage immediately. Address G W. B., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, IN A private family, by a respectable, steady, Protestant man, lately arrived from England; has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address H. E., for two days, No. 294 Mulberry-st., corner Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener, one who has the best of City reference; has been for the last two years in his last place; is now disengaged, as his employer has gone to Europe. Apply at D. WRIGHT'S, No. 888 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A single man, who fully understands his business in all its different departments, the laying out of new grounds with taste and the cultivation of grapes. Address E H., box No. 125 Times office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, and understands the care of horses well and can work in garden. The best of reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at P TRAINOR'S, No. 534 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Country preferred. Can be seen for two days. Address JAMES BURKE, Box 109, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, understands the care of horses and plain gardening. Can give good reference from his last employer. Address JAMES BURKE, Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would like the dairy, if required. Can give good reference. Address or apply at SMITH'S Seed Store, No. 64 White st.

THE ADVERTISER, WHOSE EVENINGS are unemployed, offers his services in writing up books or any other business. Address B. H. T., Box No. 2 552, Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE Institute, Litchfield, Conn., (the healthiest spot in the Union,) the Rev. Dr. JAMES RICHARDS, Principal; JAMES RICHARDS, Jr, late of Princeton College, N. J., Assistant Principal. Boys fitted for college or for business. A teacher of the French language resides in the family. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—(Day and Boarding,) Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. To be conducted on the same plan and to embrace the same thorough course as the Rutgers. Open Sept. 15. Circulars obtained at RAYNOR'S, No. 76 Bowery, or of the Principal, at No 194 East Broadway.
REV. DR FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

MONS. LEOPOLD LE GRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—A classical and commercial institution, Hudson Terrace, Hoboken, N. J., will re-open Sept. 1. Pupils received at any time previous. Circulars at No. 6 Broad-st., Excelsior Insurance Office.

TEACHERS

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT lady, aged 29, wishes to meet with a reengagement as above. Besides German and French, acquired in France, she instructs in all the branches of an English education, Italian and drawing in every style; music only to beginners. Previous to her present engagement she was seven years in England, and can give the highest references. Address E. F., No. 178 7th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A FRENCH LADY, WHO ALSO understands English, of refined education and manners, wishes to procure a situation as governess in a private family. She is well qualified to teach French and German. Apply to ROBERT FROEHLICH, No. 49 Cedar st.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching, whose present engagement expires August 1, wishes to obtain a situation as resident governess in a gentleman's family; she teaches the English branches and music. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY IS WANTED AS TEACHER in the Introductory Department of a School for Boys. Address T K. P., Box No. 119, Times office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A PATENT Right, which is admitted by all who have seen it to be the best and most likely to become universally adopted of any yet brought before the public. Parties who are in possession of western territory are making a handsome fortune from it. Persons having land, houses, or merchandise, wishing to exchange for such an improvement will find this a rare opportunity. The most satisfactory information will be given at the office No. 487 Broadway, corner Broome-st., where a working model can be seen.

$5,000.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF TEN years' experience in both the jobbing and the retail dry goods and carpet trade, desires an interview with some gentleman of good moral character who has the above amount to invest in either the above branches of trade. First-class references required as to character, and the highest given both as to ability and character. Address O. H. HONOR, Box No. 129 Times Office.

TO SHIP-OWNERS.—ANY PERSON HAVING a good ship or steamboat or steam-tug they wish to exchange for good available timber land, can find a good customer by calling at Crook's Hotel, No. 78 Chatham-st., room No 27, before 8 o'clock in the morning, and after 8 o'clock in the evening, or address A. F., Box No. 150 Times office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL HAIR CROSS, ATTACHED TO gold watch-guard ring, and valuable only to the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at room No. 10, No. 51 Exchange-place, New-York; or No. 28 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE 13TH INST., between 12th st. and avenue B and Niblo's Garden, a memorandum book, containing sundry papers of no use to any one except the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the carpenter shop No. 266 East 12th st.

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Pa., and Baltimore, Md.

The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.
ROBERT P. GETTY, President.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
July 10, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A PENALTY of five per cent. will be added on the 1st of August next on all water rents remaining unpaid on that day.
M. VAN SCHAICK, President.

POLITICAL.

TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Republicans of the Ward will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, the 19th, at 8 o'clock, at Renas', No. 274 Grand-st.
DAVID MILLER, President.
JAS. M. OLES, Secretary.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. . Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by

TRAVELING TRUNKS.—VERY FINE French traveling and shopping bags, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, corner of Broadway and Wall-st.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 38 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE, and well-educated English Protestant young woman, who knows her place and her duties as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses in any style; will be found fully competent to take care of an infant from its birth, having years of experience as such; no objection to travel to any part of the States or the Continent. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, from 9 to 2 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a steady woman to cook, wash and iron; is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuit; washes and irons in superior style; careful and economical for her employer, and values a good home; best of reference. Can be seen at No. 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by a respectable middle-aged English Protestant woman or would wait on an aged lady; has no objection to travel to Europe. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days. Free to employers.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to do the cooking and assist in the washing and ironing; is a good cook and baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No 114 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No objection to the country, for the Summer; Staten Island preferred.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable young widow lady of refinement and intelligence; one that has always been accustomed to good society; would like a home in a gentleman's family; widower's preferred. Address, for two days, Mrs. WRIGHT, Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS GIRL, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook, makes bread, cakes, pies, creams and preserves of all kinds can do fancy cooking in any style; also, a neat girl as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and do neat sewing; would go to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, in a private family as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress alone: she thoroughly understands her business; can do up shirts and fine muslins in the neatest manner. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker and pastry-cook; understands making butter. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, Call at No. 22 James-st., 2d floor, corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady as housekeeper or as nurse to an invalid lady, is a good plain sewer, would like to travel with a family going to California. Salary not so much an object as a good home. The best of references given. Call or address NURSE, 9 Montgomery-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing in the neatest manner; is willing to go in the country for the Summer; satisfactory City reference will be given. Apply at No. 144 6th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as meat and pastry cook; will be found economical, prudent and trusty; thoroughly competent to fill a first class situation; hotel or restaurant preferred. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN ECONOMICAL, trustworthy and most respectable woman; is a good plain cook, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit, excellent washer and ironer, will be found efficient, and a woman of good moral principles. Apply to Mr. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; is willing and obliging; would assist in anything required; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 331 6th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a nice situation to do up-stairs work, or general housework, in a private family; can milk and make butter; can be suited in City or country. Can be seen at No. 498 8th-av., for two days. None but a Protestant employer need apply.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress: one to do general housework; one as cook; also, by a good colored cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as nurse and seamstress; is a Protestant; would do light chamber work; good City references. Call at No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference; lived five years in her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 224 East 14th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER the work of a few private families by the day or week. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., between 10 and 4 o'clock. Satisfactory reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO ACTIVE, hardworking and well-recommended girls, as good plain cooks, or to do general housework. A smart, small girl also wants a situation. They can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook and laundress in a small family; the best of reference from the place she lived four years; can be seen till employed at No. 258 16th st., between 9th and 10th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation, in a private family, as chambermaid or laundress; has no objection to take care of one baby. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 183 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress, or wait on young ladies. Apply at No. 5 Madison-square, where she has lived over five years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework, also plain cooking; is a good washer and ironer. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 192 Dean-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one for housework and the other chambermaid and seamstress. Call, for three days, at No 249 25th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress; good City references given. Call at No. 148 West 16th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid. Apply for two days at the school, corner of Hamilton-av. and Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EFFICIENT young Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, Country preferred. Best of City references. Can be seen at No. 28 Charles-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, in a private family. Can do plain sewing, if required. Inquire at No. 35 Frankfort st., first floor.

LONDON—A YOUNG WOMAN JUST ARRIVED wishes to procure a situation in a first class family; is capable of taking hold in any branch of domestic work. Those willing to treat liberally will address, by note, J. A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st., near 5th av.

HELP WANTED

PEDDLERS WANTED—ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—We manufacture an article, which is small, light, and easily carried; sells quickly to merchants and required by every family. Active men can make from $3 to $5 a day profit. Peddlers can do well with this, as it is small, takes but little room, does not interfere with other goods, and meets with a ready sale. Persons sending us fifteen cents, will receive a sample of the article worth that amount, and all necessary information. This is no humbug or lottery speculation.
VAN DUSEN BROTHERS,
Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TWO OR THREE EXperienced dry goods salesmen, who can influence a large cash or prompt paying trade. None others need apply. CUNNINGHAM, FROST & THROCKMORTONS, No. 53 Murray-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron; also, one to do chamberwork and waiting; a few miles in the country. Protestants preferred. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at No. 44 West 32d-st.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED agents to sell the Electro-Magnetic Burglar Alarm. Money can be made. Apply at the Office, No. 370 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress. Good City references required. Apply at No. 161 Madison-av., between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, WHO HAS HAD experience in a law office and writes well. Apply to No. 29 Wall st., Room No. 10.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German, English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS CORNERT & CO'S., No. 414 Broadway; also coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CORRUGATED SHEET IRON PREPARED and painted for roofs of every description. Builders, contractors and others who may be interested in a new and valuable improvement, are invited to examine the article, with various designs for roofing applicable to buildings of every description, at the New-York Agency for Mosely & Co., of Cincinnati. D. S. DODGE, No. 88 John st., up stairs.

TO SHEET-IRON WORKERS AND STOVE MANUFACTURERS.—350 packs Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers, for sale at a great deduction from market prices. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TO TINNERS AND ROOFERS.—500 BOXES tin plates, slightly damaged, for sale very cheap for cash. A. A. THOMSON, No 215 Water-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
BY ROBERT A. HAGGERTY,
Office 51 Exchange-place.
Tuesday, July 20,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

1. Five valuable lots, northeast corner of 10th-av. and 156th-st. being at Washington Heights, (Carmansville,) and the most desirable lots for business or other purposes on the north end of the Island.
2. Two lots on 10th av., nearly opposite the above, with the Church thereon erected.
3. Four lots—two on 158th st., and two on 157th-st., in the rear, between 10th and 11th avs., with a neat two story and basement house on 158th-st., and stable on 157th st. House newly painted and in good order.
4. Four lots adjoining above, with house and stable to correspond.
5. Four lots—two on 158th-st., and two on 157th st., in the rear near 11th av., with a spacious, well-built nearly new house, in first-rate order, on 158th-st., with plain stable in the rear.
6. Four lots—two on 155th-st., and two on 156th, in the rear, near 11th-av.

Special attention is called to this property, it being really very desirable, located as it is on high ground, near the North River, and in less than ten minutes' walk of railroad station and steamboat landing. Good schools, churches, markets, stores, &c. It is in the immediate vicinity of Audubon-park, Woodland-park, Fort Washington, High Bridge, and only two miles north of Central-park.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE four story brick house, in a genteel neighborhood in Brooklyn; cost, three years ago, $7 500; will be sold for $6,500; incumbrance $4,200; lot 25x100, house 25x42; would be exchanged for vacant lots, a small place in the country, Western land, or boots and shoes, or would be let very cheap for the balance of the year.
A. S. WHEELER, No. 259 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

DESIRABLE LOCATION.—TO LET, THE neat brick dwelling-house No 49 Walker-st., south side, eight doors west of Broadway; lot 25x110 feet. The above is a very pleasant situation for a "down town" residence, or a good location for a business and dwelling-house connected. There is two years' unexpired lease to run from May last. Possession given immediately, if required. Apply at No. 1 Astor House corner of Vesey-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—THE whole or part of the double cottage house No. 82 Willow-st., corner of Clark-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, having gas fixtures, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to E. HART & CO., No. 103 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or No. 144 Pearl-st., New-York, near Wall.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as Chambers' Piano Rooms. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience, and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE VICINITY of Manhattanville, Carmansville, or within ten or twelve miles of New-York by Railroad. For a place containing one or two acres of ground, with garden and shade trees, and a comfortable two story house suitable for Summer and Winter, a fair price will be given upon lease of two or three years. Address S. J. B., Box No. 140 Times office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMEN, PERMANENTLY, if suited, one or two rooms in a strictly private family, in or near Broadway, and between 4th and 14th sts. Address G., care of J. Smith Dodge, Esq., No. 10 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG men's literary society, in the central part of the City. Address, stating particulars, C. T. C., Box No. 4,580 Post Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT Pelham, on Long Island Sound, 19 miles from City Hall and 1½ miles from the New-Haven Railroad Depôt at New-Rochelle, containing 24 acres of land beautifully laid out, with a large dwelling-house, which is in perfect order, finished with all the modern improvements. Stone stable, barns, laundry, boat house, bath-house, &c., &c. The furniture will be sold with the house if desired. The garden is stocked with the choicest fruits in full bearing. Communication with the City daily by steamboat, and several times a day by railroad. For permission to see the premises, &c., &c., apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE IN STAMFORD, CONN. TO LET—Partially furnished or unfurnished, for 2 or 3 years. The house, 3 minutes' walk from depôt, is complete in its conveniences, and contains 2 drawing-rooms, dining-room, opening into conservatory, library and 6 bedrooms, and bath-room; gas and water in the house. Stable with room for coachman, henery, &c. Grounds: 1½ acres under high cultivation, with choice fruit trees and grapes in variety and abundance. Apply to RUFUS PARK & CO., No. 63 Dey st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the depôt. Apply to C. B. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—A cottage with a few acres of land improved, must have plenty of both small and large fruit, situated on line of Railroad, within ten or twenty miles of City, and near schools and churches, in exchange for first class Western farms, price not to exceed $8,000 or $10,000. Furnished house preferred. Address H. N. TITUS & CO., No 151 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT West Bloomfield, N. J., suited to a genteel family. The grounds (about two acres) are covered with a great variety of fruit and shade trees and it is the most desirable place in the village. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COUNTRY seat, situated on the Hudson River, one hour's ride from the City, located on high ground, and perfectly healthy. Will exchange for a good farm or first-class City property. Address NEWTON, Box No. 146, Times office.

WEST MOUNT VERNON.—TO LET, A NEAT two-story house, containing seven rooms, within two minutes' walk of Hunt's Bridge Station, H. R. R. Inquire of J. R. URBER, No. 164 West Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE — Very desirable, 20 miles from the City, 10 minutes' from depôt, overlooking the Sound and adjacent country. There are 100 acres first quality land, well wooded and watered, admirably adapted for a dairy farm, or good for cropping; sea bathing, fishing, &c.; location healthy, and neighborhood first class; buildings mostly new, modern and commodious; an abundance of orcharding. Choice stock, nearly new farming utensils, crops, household furniture, &c., will be sold with the farm if desired. Price, terms, &c., made an inducement. Apply to ALEX OSTRANDER, Commissioner for all the States No. 29 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN ORANGE COUNTY, 5½ miles from Newburg, containing seventy acres under a high state of cultivation, good young orchard, good house, barn and wagon-house, a well of the best of water at the door and cistern. No less than $4,000. Half of the money can remain if required. Apply at No 142 West 11th st., New-York. JOHN CLYDE, Newburg.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

DENTISTRY.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, which can be inserted without extracting the roots; the most sensitive teeth filled without the least pain, with a new material the color of the natural teeth. Also, teeth inserted on gold, continuous gums and rubber, base, in every desired and most approved style, warranted to imitate nature and give perfect satisfaction. References from some of the first citizens of New-York who are now wearing teeth of his new invention.
DR S. B. SIGESMOND,
No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY A NEW PROCESS—In order to further test the new process of extracting teeth, by admitting a slight current of electricity around the tooth at the time of extracting, thereby allaying the pain. Dr ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st., will devote two hours each day, from 4 until 6 o'clock, during this month for which 50 cents only for each tooth will be charged. And each Friday during the month three hours, from 3 until 6, be will extract gratis for all who wish it.
W. B. ROBERTS, No. 55 Bond-st.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A gentleman wishing to dispose of his costly furniture, paintings, vases, &c., offers them at private sale for a few days, including solid rosewood parlor suites in rich brocade, velvet and hair cloth, fine pianoforte and stool, mirrors, marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables, rosewood bedroom furniture and bedding. Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c. Apply at the house No. 158 9th-av., one door from 21st-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

MESS PORK AND SMOKED MEATS.—VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, pork packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New York, offer at the following prices, for cash:

Smoked Hams from 9 to 11½ cents
Smoked Shoulders from 6¾ to 8 cents,
Smoked Beef from 10½ to 11 cents.
Smoked Bacon from 9 to 10 cents.
Mess Pork and Dutchers County Mess from $16 25 to $17.
Lard, in tubs or barrels, from 10½ to 11 cents. N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, No. 200 Chambers-st.

CHOICE ENGLISH BREAKFAST CONGOU in chests and half chests. The best imported for many years. For sale by J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 119 Broadway and 203 Canal-st.

BOARDING

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS ON FIRST and second floors; also, smaller rooms, to let, with full or partial board, to gentlemen and their wives, single gentlemen or ladies. House has all the modern conveniences, and is pleasantly situated one block west of Broadway. Apply at No. 463 Broome st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY THAT HAS NEVER kept boarders before a change of circumstances makes it necessary to do so now. A few persons who can appreciate a desirable home can be accommodated at No. 22 West 14th st., near 6th-av., and opposite the beautiful garden of M. M. Van Beuren, Esq.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen visiting the City at $1 to $1 25 per day. Also, permanent board by the week. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FIRST-CLASS private house, with all modern conveniences, situated on high ground, and in a desirable neighborhood, within 10 minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall st. Ferries. But few accommodated. No children in the house. No. 49 Concord st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN, may be had in a private respectable family, situated on Washington-avenue near the Fulton av. railroad. Breakfast and tea. Full meals on Sundays. References exchanged. For particulars, &c., apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York

BOARD IN WASHINGTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A strictly private family, that have more room than they want, can accommodate a few single gentlemen with fine airy rooms, with gas, and partial board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 46 West-st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board, with good airy rooms in a private family. Inquire at No. 11 Tillary, near Fulton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extra-size parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 36 TENTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—A few desirable persons can be furnished with board and rooms having every convenience, by applying at the above first-class house. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Single gentlemen preferred.

SLEEPING ROOM, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, to let, with or without board, to a single man of steady habits, in a private family; respectable neighborhood. About ten minutes' walk from City Hall, east side. To a suitable person the rent will be very low. Address H. E., Box No. 135, Times office.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR a gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

STRANGERS AND OTHERS DESIRING furnished rooms, with or without board, can be accomodated at No. 5 Brevoort-place, late No. 130 10th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREENWOOD LAKE ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—Fifty five miles, via Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage ten miles, daily, to the Lake. The mansion stands at the north end of a beautiful Lake, ten miles long, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery; enjoying a salubrious, buoyant atmosphere, cooled by constant breezes from the lake. Fine fishing; an abundance of fruit and vegetables, milk and butter produced on the place. Boats bowling alleys, billiard table, and vehicles, for the use of the guests, under the direction of an experienced caterer.
BENJ HONEY,
Late of the Collins Liverpool steamship line, Proprietor.
For further particulars, refer to S Caldwell, or W. H. Wheelock, Nos. 112 and 114 Duane-st.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, adjoining Idlewild, 3½ miles from Newburg, 1½ from Cornwall Landing. The house is large and convenient, and the scenery unsurpassed. For those wishing to make permanent arrangements, an excellent opportunity is offered. Conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. References: Messrs. N. P. Willis, Cornwall; F. W. Bodstein, No. 763 Broadway; M. A. Hopcock, No. 138 Liberty-st.; James M. Gregg, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.; S. S. Caldwell, No. 20 Old-slip, New-York. Address JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

MOUNTAIN GLEN HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.—COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK FOUR TIMES A DAY BY RAILROAD.—A. UTTER, PROPRIETOR.—Mountain scenery, baths, airy rooms, clean beds, shade, and a "Home" in the country, without the restraints of fashionable life, at reasonable prices. Call, this day, on A. UTTER from 2 till 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 100 Nassau-st., Sabbath Recorder office; or address as above.

MADAME RUTTKAY, AT CORNWALL, can accommodate ten or twelve boarders during the Summer vacation of her school. Access by the steamer Thos. Powell, foot of Jay-st., every afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The location is delightful and convenient. It is near several churches, and in sight of Mr. Willis' beautiful place, "Idlewild."

THE SODA SPRING HOUSE AT GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., is now open. The prices have been considerably lowered this season, in accordance with the requirements of the times. Address A. J. BALDWIN, Proprietor. References—MOSES P. BROWN, Esq., No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York, and JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., Halsey Building, 355 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED IN A private family in South Centreville, six miles from Jersey City, on the plank road one mile from Bergen Point, accessible by stage or steamboat. For particulars, inquire of JACOB A. VAN HORN, Proprietor.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen desirous of spending a few weeks in the country, can now be accommodated at the above house, on application to JOHN M. ENYARD, Proprietor.

TRENTON FALLS, ONEIDA COUNTY, N. Y.—The hotel at the above celebrated place of resort is open for the season, and can be reached in a few hours from New-York, at a small expense, as a railroad from Utica takes visitors there within an hour.
M. MOORE, Proprietor.

PARENTS WISHING TO SEND THEIR children in the country for the Summer may hear of a good home, in a pleasant location, by applying at No. 33 Dominick-st., or No 187 Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

THE "DIAPHONIC" IMPROVEMENT.—Just finished, a 7-octave triple-string "Diaphonic" piano forte, four large round corners, carved legs and lyre, serpentine mouldings, overstrung bass, comprising three octaves, double sounding boards and bridges, ornamented with landscapes and pearl, &c. For the tone of these instruments, see report of the jury at the late Paris Exposition. "The piano of McDonald, New York, is remarkable for its great power and equality of tone." Will be sold at a reduction for cash. Apply at McDONALD'S Piano-forte manufactory, corner Broadway and 36th-st.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

FIFTY PIANO-FORTES, MELODEONS and Harmoniums, new and second hand, for sale or for rent, at very low prices; a rosewood melodeon for only $30; piano stools, with plush top and iron screw, (new style) only $4 50 each; every sheet music and music-book publication issued in the United States, constantly for sale at wholesale or retail. New music issued daily. S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR make at great bargains; second-hand pianos at the following extremely low prices: $25, $50, $110, $125, and $165. Pianos and melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Pianos tuned, repaired, polished, &c.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANO-FORTES — HAINES BROTHERS, AT their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d av., corner of 21st-st., have at all times an assortment of their celebrated Pianos of various styles, carved and plain, which they offer on liberal terms to suit the times.
HAINES BROS.

THESE PIANOS TO LET, new and second-hand, and sold on INSTALLMENTS as above. J. M. PELTON.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano forte, new and of excellent tone, will be sold at a very great bargain for cash. A second-hand piano-forte will be taken in exchange. Apply to A. WEBER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH LETTER, NOTE AND CAP PAPERS, ARNOLD'S FLUID AND COPYING INKS. Law Blanks, Rodgers' Knives, Gold Pens, Portemonaies, &c.
WILLMER & ROGERS, No. 42 Nassau-st.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers.
No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Blank Books, Paper and Stationery, Steam Job Printing, Lithographic Work, Binding, &c. Orders solicited.

WEDDING CARDS AND ENVELOPES, latest Paris style, just received; the most beautiful yet imported. Visiting Plate and pack of cards $1 50. At EVERDELL'S, Broadway, corner Duane st. Established in 1840.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHAS. BRODY, No. 66 Nassau-st., up stairs.

DIVIDENDS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 483 Grand-st., corner of Willett. New-York, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to and under, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums of over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will be credited to the credit of depositors as principal. All moneys deposited previous to July 16 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-street, July 13, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and 5 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which shall have been deposited there at least three months previous to the 1st instant, will be allowed to the depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th instant during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st instant. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual semi-annual dividend on all sums entitled thereto at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, July 19. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SOUTHERN BANK, NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors this day, a dividend of four per cent. was declared on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months payable to the stockholders here on July 12, 1858 and to those at the north on the 19th idem, at the Bank of America, in the City of New-York.
THOMAS LAYTON, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
JUNE 22, 1858.

LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES { No. 347 Fulton st., Brooklyn, No. 14 Wall-st., New-York. NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand.
ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a Dividend of (9) nine per cent., for the last six months was declared, payable on the 10th instant, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 7th July, inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order,
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 7, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per cent. from the profits of the current six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Tuesday, the 6th of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 8th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on and after the 19th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of TEN per cent., payable on demand. By order,
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been this day declared, payable on demand.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., due this day, is payable to the stockholders, at the Office of the Company, No. 6 Broad-st. By order of the Board
E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK July 12, 1858.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 20th inst.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) July 12, 1858.—A semi-annual Dividend of seven per cent. has been this day declared, payable on demand.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, June 28, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1858.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 6 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED A semi-annual dividend of seven per cent. payable on the 20th inst.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW WORLD FIRE Insurance Company, No. 35 Pine-st., July 14, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—EMPIRE CITY Fire Insurance Company, No. 54 Wall st. A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Secty.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1858.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1858.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of five per cent per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 19th inst. in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-STREET, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1858.

UNDER THE PROVISION OF THE BY-laws, the Trustees of this Institution have directed an interest to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, an interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 19. Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the half-yearly interest allowed to depositors at this period; such extra interest or dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit at the same time with the said half-yearly interest.
J. DE P. OGDEN, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. All moneys deposited in this Bank up to July 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Sec. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Pres.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—TWO SIX-SEAT GERMANTOWN Rockaways, entirely new and warranted, made very light for the country. Will be sold at less than cost to pay advances.
JAMES B. BREWSTER,
No. 396 Broadway

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-SEATED rockaway carriage, in good order, and very little worn; just the thing for a family. Price $250. Apply to S. ARCHER, Dobb's Ferry; or to I. H. ARCHER, No. 625 Water-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN BULLION AND SPECIE,
No. 45 WALL-st., (Phœnix Bank Building.)

COLLECTIONS—ON ALL PARTS OF THE United States and Canada, made by
HOFFMAN, CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 45 Wall st. Phœnix Bank Building.

R. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison New York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ¼ per cent. commission.
New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, No 5, Hall of Records, until Monday, July 26, 1858, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars of "The Central Park Improvement Fund Stock of the City of New York," authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State, entitled "An Act for the Regulation and Government of the Central Park in the City of New-York," passed April 17, 1857, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 9, 1857, and by a further ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor June 24, 1858.

The said stock will consist of Three Thousand Shares of One Hundred Dollars each share, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly and the principal sum redeemable on the first day of August, 1887.

The proposals will state the number of shares, and the price per share. The stock to be issued as follows: $50 000 within three days after the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance in monthly installments of $50,000 each until the whole sum is issued.

The persons whose proposals are accepted, will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City the sum awarded and covered by the bid, and on presenting the receipt of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, will be entitled to receive a certificate for the par value of the number of shares, carrying interest from the date of the deposit.

Each proposition should be sealed up and indorsed "Proposal for Six per cent. Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposition may then be put up in a second envelope, sealed and directed "A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 5, Hall of Records, New-York."

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the city.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, New-York, June 24, 1858.

CANANDAIGUA AND ELMIRA RAILROAD.—A meeting of the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Canandaigua and Corning (now called Canandaigua and Elmira) Railroad Company, will be held at the office of Robert B. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, July 20, 1858, at 2 P. M., to take action in regard to the sale of the Road, Rolling Stock, &c., under that mortgage, now advertised for July 23, inst. It is important that all holders of these bonds should attend.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—NOTICE.—A Committee has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company to adjust and settle all claims against said Company. Parties interested in the floating debt of the above Company—its unsecured Bonds, &c., are requested to call at their office, No. 27 William-st.
WM. A. GUEST, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1858.

ILLINOIS STATE INTEREST.—THE SEMI-annual interest on the debt of the State of Illinois, due on the first Monday in July, will be paid at the office of Ketchum, Howe & Co., No. 40 Exchange-place.
JAMES MILLER, Treasurer of State of Illinois.

$100,000.—ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION New Bonds, "Seven per cents., due in 1862, 1863 and 1864, similar to $1,290 000 bonds of said county, redeemed in 1854, 1855 1856 and 1857, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO.

THE COUPONS OF THE CITY OF CLEVELAND Water Loan, maturing July 1, 1858, payable at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid at the OCEAN BANK.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

M'DONOUGH COUNTY COUPONS.—THE Coupons of the McDonough County, Illinois, bonds, issued to Northern Cross R. R. Co., due July 1, will be paid at the office of WOODRUFF & CO., No. 40 Broad-st.

SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable June and December, for sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

FIREMEN'S FUND, SAFEGUARD, AND Clinton Fire Stocks, wanted, by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.,
Manhattan Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL NOTES AND ACCEPtances purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND scrip purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 39 William-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Southern lady, a stranger in New-York, very unexpectedly finds herself temporarily embarrassed, and desires the immediate loan of $50 for a few days. Address (appointing place of interview) Miss EMMA L. LINCOLN, New-York Post-Office.

$800.—WANTED TO BORROW—THE above amount, for two years, secured by mortgage on unencumbered real estate. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO HARLEM, MOTT HAVEN, TREMONT, MORRISANIA, EAST AND WEST CHESTER, WEST FARMS, HIGH BRIDGE.
The HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
new and splendid steamers
SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE.
Leave

Harlem.	Peck slip.
6 00 A. M.	7 00 A. M.
7 00 A. M.	8 00 A. M.
8 00 A. M.	9 15 A. M.
9 00 A. M.	11 00 A. M.
10 30 A. M.	1 30 P. M.
1 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M.
3 00 P. M.	4 15 P. M.
4 15 P. M.	5 15 P. M.
5 15 P. M.	6 15 P. M.
6 15 P. M.	7 15 P. M.

Landing at 10th and 120th sts., each way.
FARE 8 CENTS.
Running through the East and Harlem Rivers, past Hurl Gate, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, giving a fine view of the public institutions. Stages or private conveyance to any of the above villages or the High Bridge, on the arrival of each boat at Harlem. All Fulton Ferry stages run to within two piers of the Peck-slip landing. All Dry Dock and Greenpoint Ferry stages, to and from the 10th-st. landing.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS—ON SUNDAY, JULY 18, and every Sunday thereafter during the season, to the sea-shore at Coney Island, landing at Fort Hamilton.—The favorite steamers AURORA and UNION will run as follows: Leaving West 10th-st., (Amos-st.) at 9:15, 10:15, 12:15, 2:15 and 3:15; Spring-st., at 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 10:45, 1, 2:45 and 4; 22d-st., North River, at 10 and 2, and Peck slip at 11 and 3 o'clock. Leaving the Island at 11, 12:15, 2, 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock. Fare for the excursion 25 cents. Tickets may be used on either boat. N. B.—The 2d and 3d-av. cars run directly to Peck-slip.

REGULAR SUNDAY TRIP TO GLEN COVE, SANDS' POINT, NEW ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITE STONE, AND STRATTONPORT.—The double-engine steamer OHIO, Captain E. R. FERGUSON, will continue to leave every SUNDAY, for the season, as follows: Ames-st. 7; Spring-st., 7:15; Peck-slip, 8; Broome-st., 8:15; 10th-st., 8:30; 26th-st., 9; 33d st., 9:15 A. M. Returning, will leave Glen Cove at 3 P. M.; New Rochelle, 3:45; City Island, 4:15, and Strattonport, 5 P. M. Fare each way 25 cents; to Strattonport and return 25 cents. The 2d av. cars run within one block of the landing at 33d-st.

EXCURSIONS!—THE COMMODIOUS STEAMboat WASHINGTON, (capable of carrying 1,500 passengers,) Captain THOS. JONES, and barges JEFFERSON and BALTIMORE, have been put in thorough order, and can now be chartered for Summer excursions on reasonable terms. Also, a small tug, with barge, at a reduced price. Apply to A. VAN WINKLE, No. 205 West st.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW, FAST, AND SPLENdid sea steamers, JAMES A. STEVENS and JOHN L. LOCKWOOD, with barges, can be chartered by Sunday schools, parties, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner Pine.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858.
Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at al stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after the 1st of July trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
TRAINS GOING EAST
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:
For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.
For River Head at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For North Islip at 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., daily.
For Farmingdale at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 6:15 P. M., daily.
For Syosset at 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., daily.
For H. Branch and Hempstead 10 A. M., 12 M.; 4, 4:30 and 6:15 P. M.
For Jamaica 9 and 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4, 4:30, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS FOR MILK TRAINS.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. for Greenport arriving at 2 P. M.
Returning—leave Greenport at 4 P. M., and arrive at Brooklyn at 9 P. M.
Leave Syosset at 7:30 A. M., for Brooklyn; returning—leave South Ferry at 6:15 P. M. for Syosset.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	$6 10
New-York and Buffalo, to	5 00
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	5 00

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 8:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.
MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 5:10 and :30 P. M., making all the stops.
J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.
N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct and *via* St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route *via* Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av.
FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, timetables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty maps of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

"GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSAGE."

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, Captain L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Cabin passage only $20; deck passage only $6. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, BERRY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24. Through tickets to Florida can be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams' Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship ALABAMA, Capt. G. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Cabin Passage to Savannah, $15. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAML L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.
Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, July 24.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 17th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Freight 6 cent per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Captain G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, July 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Freight six cents per foot, until further notice. Insurance at one-half per cent. effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and elegant steamship "CHESAPEAKE," SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every Saturday, and New-York, from pier No. 12, North River, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Passage and fare, including Stateroom, $5. Running time 30 hours. For passage or freight, apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland; H. B. CROMWELL & Co., No. 86 West-st., New York.
WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, *via* Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The "Glen House" is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNS, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.—Protected by letters patent, dated

Feb. 19, 1856,	Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856,	Jan. 12, 1858.

The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers.

FOR EUROPE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE—NEW-YORK TO GALWAY, IRELAND.

Only 15 hours' travel, including four hours sea passage, from Galway to London, *via* Holyhead. The line will consist of six powerful paddle-wheel steamships; the first two are now running as follows:
INDIAN EMPIRE will leave New-York, Friday, July 23
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave Galway, Tuesday, July 27
AMERICAN EMPIRE will leave New-York on or about Aug. 17.

The splendid steamship INDIAN EMPIRE, E. COURTENAY, Commander, will positively leave New-York for Galway, FRIDAY, July 23. This ship has splendid accommodations for first, second and third-class passengers, who will be taken through to any port of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates including a liberal cabin table, and provisions for third-class passengers to Galway.
First class...$90 | Second class...$50 | Third class,...$30
Passengers for Germany, &c., will have free tickets to London or Hull from whence steamers are constantly leaving for Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other ports.
Freight delivered in Galway and Dublin. Specie and valuable packages delivered, also, in Liverpool, Manchester and London, at reasonable rates. For freight, passage and further particulars apply to
WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 7.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 14.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, July 21.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York Wednesday, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
NORTH STAR Sat., July 31	WEDNESDAY......Aug. 18
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY......Sept. 1

From New-York for Southampton Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH'N LIGHT......Aug. 7	Aug. 7.	Sept. 8.
ARIEL..............Sept. 4	Oct. 2.	Oct. 6.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.
Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.
Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has fine water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each Passport.
N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FARE 25 CENTS—JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Fair Haven, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank. The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 16..8½ A. M.	Friday, July 16..12 A. M.
Saturday, July 17..7½ A. M.	Sat'day, July 17..11 A. M.
Saturday, July 17, for Highlands Port Washington, Fair Haven and Red Bank only..........4½ P. M.	Sat'day, July 17..*Laura*..........4½ P. M.
Sunday, July 18..7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 18..1 P. M.
Monday, July 19..5½ A. M.	Monday July 19, *Laura* will leave Red Bank 6½ A. M. for Fair Haven, Port Washington, Ocean House Highlands, and Ocean Wave—outside the Bar

The *Laura* will connect with this boat for Ocean Port, &c. NELSON TAYLOR'S Squam line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.
Time Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 122 Broadway; Bessno & Brower, No. 179 West-st.

LAKE GEORGE:
The new and beautiful steamer
MINNEHAHA,
Captain JAMES GALE,
will commence her regular trips on June 1 from
CALDWELL TO TICONDEROGA,
connecting with the steamers on Lake Champlain.
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE,
open for the reception of guests May 15.
DANIEL GALE.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. Fare 25 cents. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDAN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, July 13, 4 P. M.	Tuesday, July 13, 6 A. M.
*Wednesday, July 14, 11 A. M.	Wednes'y, July 14, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, July 14, 4 P. M.	*Wednes'y, July 14, 11 A. M.
Thursday, July 15, 11 A. M.	Thursday July 15, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 16, 11 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, July 17, 8 A. M.	Friday, July 16, 5 P. M.
*Saturday, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 17, 11½ A. M.

Where the * occurs the Red Bank Landings are omitted, the Boats leaving New-York and Branch Port at the same time—meeting and exchanging passengers outside the bar.
The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch direct.
Haight's line of stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

THE CROTON, CAPTAIN W. H. WOOD, leaves Pier No. 29, East River, foot of Roosevelt-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock,

Arriving at		Returning next morning, leaves	
Bayles' Dock	5:00 P. M.	Glen Wood	6:30 A. M.
Great Neck	5:15 P. M.	Glen Cove	7:00 A. M.
Sands' Point	5:40 P. M.	Sands' Point	7:25 A. M.
Glen Cove	6:00 P. M.	Great Neck	7:45 A. M.
Glen Wood	6:50 P. M.	Bayles' Dock	8:00 A. M.
		Arrive at N. York	9:00 A. M.

N. B.—The CROTON, being now in fine order for speed and comfort, can be chartered for Pic-Nic and Excursion parties, with the use of a most beautiful grove at Glen Wood. Apply to the Captain on board.

JULY, 1858.

THE REGULAR AND OLD-ESTABLISHED LINE FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH AND OCEAN PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Friday, July 16..5 P. M.	Friday, July 16..7 A. M.
Saturday, July 17..12½ P. M.	Saturday, July 17..7 A. M.
Monday, July 19..2 P. M.	Monday, July 19..8 A. M.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.
Nelson Taylor's Squam Line of stages connect with this boat. Also, Stages to all parts of the country.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, and have started a ferry from the above places. The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancy's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—STEAMER LIBERTY leaves Peck Slip, New-York, at 8½ A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. Leaves Astoria at 7½ and 9½ A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Landing at 10th st. at 8½ and 9½ A. M., and 1 and 5 P. M. Through in 40 minutes. Fare, 10 cents.

STATEN ISLAND FERRY.—BOATS LEAVE foot of Whitehall st. every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; leave Staten Island every hour, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. Fare 6 cents. On fine Sundays boats leave every half-hour.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from foot of Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the 14th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday the 21st of July inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for heating Ward school-house No. 21, now in the course of erection, on the easterly side of Marion-st., between Prince and Spring sts., in the said Ward, according to plans and specifications to be approved by the Board of Education and the school officers of the Ward.

Proposals must state the kind and quality of the heating apparatus proposed to be put in the said school, with an obligation on the part of the bidder or bidders to complete the heating process so that the same shall be effectual in warming the said school to the satisfaction of the school officers of the Ward previous to any payment being made for or on account of the same. Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for heating Ward school house No. 21, 14th Ward."

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered if deemed for the public interest to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Chairman of the Board of School Officers of the 14th Ward.
HENRY P. WEST, Secretary.

VERY OLD BRANDY AND PORT WINE for Medicinal purposes, for sale by
J. & W. GEERY,
Nos. 713 Broadway, and 203 Canal-st.

MEDICAL.

SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC,
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
SANCHEZ' SPECIFIC.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
A POSITIVE CURE.
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
THE ONLY GUARANTEED REMEDY
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
IS EASILY TAKEN.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
HAS NO BAD TASTE.
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
CAN BE SENT BY MAIL
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK
OR CARRIED IN THE TRUNK

Without fear of breakage. Full and particular directions accompany each package; and if complied with relief is IMMEDIATE, and a CURE effected in less than one half the time than by any of the preparations of Copaiva, or any other known remedy. Sufferers are solicited to make the trial of one package (which is sufficient for any ordinary case) as a test, then judge of it, and, as their judgment is, so let it be known to the world. Price $2.
Sold by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, New York; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; O. B. LEAVENWORTH & CO., New-Haven; BURR & CO., Boston; and all other prominent dealers.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.
DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; but treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, NO 3 DIVISION STREET, PERforms the greatest cures ever made. The only security against humbugs and the effects of diseases, is to apply to his old dispensary, No 3 Division-st., N. Y. Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, for the satisfaction of strangers visiting the City, or those who may be unacquainted with the Author's professional reputation and qualifications invites attention to some of the various *testimonials* from foreign Professors and eminent physicians under whom he studied, of which the following are exhibited at his rooms, viz: RICORD, Hopital des Vénériens; VELPEAU, Hopital de la Charité; LISFRANC, Hopital de la Pitié; ROBERT, Hopital Beaujon; CAZENAVE, Hopital St. Luis; GUERSANT, Hopital Bicêtre; MERCIER, Hotel Dieu; SEGALAS. He also possesses many others from Paris and this City, among which Professors MOTT, BEDFORD, BECK, SMITH, &c., &c. Offices, No. 52 Bleecker-st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted with certainty of a speedy, radical and permanent cure.

DR. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM GIVES Ricord's, Valpeau's, Lalleman's and all the faculty prescriptions and treatment; all the advertised remedies; is full of colored plates, 400 pages, and is the most valuable work out. It should be seen by the afflicted before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities. To be had of the Doctor, at No 3 Division st., where his great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, can be had genuine only. $1 per vial. Advice gratis. He rescues more young men from destruction in 10 days than any other 10 M. D.'s in 10 years.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Wholesale and Retail Dépôt No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., Office No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church, New-York.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
GENUINE!!—This long established and popular remedy for purifying the blood and the cure of ulcerous and eruptive disorders may be taken at this season of the year, with salutary effect, by every one. No change of diet necessary. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DR. ESMERALDO, HAVING JUST RETURNED from visiting European hospitals, is consulted in obstinate and protracted cases of sexual and seminal diseases, and such as have baffled the skill of less experienced surgeons. Persons desiring to consult a regularly educated physician, of forty years experience, (testimonials of which may be seen at his office,) and to avoid imposition from *soi-disant* doctors and medical pretenders, whose notices abound in the papers, will call at his office, No. 289 Canal-st., third door from Broadway, up stairs. Dr. E. will consult with other regular physicians of less experience in these diseases when not engaged at his offices.

500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; also at No. 10 Astor House and No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. of William.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies, price $1—sole reliance for permanent cure. Recent cases cured in three days. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Dr. Ward's Office is at No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. No charge for consultation.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

SHOULD DIARRHŒA SEIZE YOU WHEN on frolic,
Should cholera strike you, or the griping cholic,
Take STEINFELD'S Bitters, and those ills will leave you.
When all the faculty cannot relieve you.

STRICTURE—ITS SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT and cure, plainly described in DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE; 18th edition, with illustrative plates; price, $1. Sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House;) by the author, No. 52 Bleecker-st.; or mailed, securely enveloped, by addressing Box 889 Post-Office.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.—REED'S Throat and Lung Balsam will be found an invaluable remedy in the above diseases. Try its healing properties. Price $1 per bottle. For sale at the principal Druggists'.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—SOLOMON T. NICOLL against LOUIS J. BELLONI and MARY G. BELLONI his wife, and GEORGE P. NEVIN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, White Plains, in said County, on the 30th day of June, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said amended complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 24 William st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said amended complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the amended complaint.
DAVID THURSTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy16-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS H. KRAUTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of July, 1858.
HANNAH KRAUTH, Administratrix.
jy16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Rev. JOHN F. SCHROEDER, late of the city of Brooklyn, in Kings County, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the office of WRIGHT & MERRIHEW, No. 52 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 20, 1858.
JOHN F. SCHROEDER, Jr., Administrator.
ja22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NOEL J. BECAR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the office of NICHOLAS VAN BRUNT, No. 141 Joralemon-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated March 25, 1858.
ap9-law6mF* DEBORAH C. BECAR, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD L. LIDGERWOOD, late of Morristown, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, No. 8 Gold-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1858.
JAMES LIDGERWOOD, JOHN H. LIDGERWOOD, } Executors.
m5-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER F. FITZSIMMONS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his store No. 61 James-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated April 28, 1858.
ap30-law6mF* JOHN LYNCH, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. MASON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his house at Yonkers, Westchester County, on or before the 30th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1858.
PAUL MASTIN, Administrator.
mh19-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. CHAMBERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 351 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of October next.—Dated New York, April 7, 1858.
ap9-law6mF JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Admin'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES HARVEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of ALEX McCUE, No. 9 Court-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the fourth day of January next.—Dated June 29, 1858.
CATHARINE HARVEY, ALEXANDER McCUE, EDWARD HARVEY. } Executors.
jy2-law6mF*

LAWYERS, READ THIS.—CHEAP COPYING—ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.—PRICES: Pleadings, Abstracts, &c., 2 cents per folio; Special Deeds and Agreements, 4 cents; Deeds and Mortgages, 36 cents each; Law papers served, (personally,) 50 cents; Writers sent out, 25 cents per hour.
E. H. RAE, No. 18 William-st., room No. 22.
Cut this out.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 29 Wall-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$250,000,
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

This Company gives notice that it will make a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of premiums upon policies and renewals of policies, upon property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken. Said reductions will be made to the insured, or to his broker.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY!

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—PAID UP AND SECURED—$300,000.

OFFICE NO. 12 WALL-ST.

This Company insures risks upon as favorable terms as any of the older companies, and solicits its share of the insurance business of New-York and vicinity.
Its capital is securely invested in first-class bonds and mortgages, which have recently been submitted to and examined by Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, and have been fully approved.
LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIRECTORS:

Geo. S. Doughty,	Geo. H. Lewis,	S. H. Provost,
M. O. Roberts,	P. E. Birckhead,	J. A. H. Hasbrouck,
Oliver M. Pettit,	F. Blackburne,	Robert P. King,
Wm. Remsen,	Edw. K. Collins,	John A. Godfrey,
Isaac Bronson,	John B. Murray,	J. J. Salomon,
E. K. Olcott,	Jas. W. Elwell,	Francis Randall.
	Chas. P. Hayes.	

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President,
(Late of the Excelsior Ins. Co.)
ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President.
JACOB N. KEELER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Office, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	U. J. SMITH
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	ALFRED WILLIS,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVE. E. LAING,
A. R. ENO,	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. VZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.	J. H. HOLCOMB.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MUNICIPAL.

The Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, President Clancy in the Chair.

Petitions were received in relation to frauds in Washington Market, and were referred to the Committee having that matter in charge.

A resolution of inquiry into the cause why the contract for iron railing for Tompkins-square has not been advertised for by the Street Commissioner was offered by Alderman Boole.

Alderman Tucker opposed the adoption of the resolution. He had been informed that the Street Commissioner was preparing plans for the work, and he thought that was the proper way.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered, requiring the Street Commissioner to examine as to the bills due for work done while the title to that office was in litigation. Laid over.

A resolution was offered requiring the Croton Board to report the papers in their possession in relation to the grooving &c., of the pavement of Broadway. The resolution was adopted.

The petition of John P. Nesbith was received, on the resolution of reducing the assessment of $695 33, for fencing the vacant lots in Thirty-eighth street, near Broadway, under an agreement with James Furey, formerly Street Commissioner. It appeared that Furey divided up the job into several small jobs, so as to evade the charter of 1853, which required him to advertise for proposals. It was stated that 30 cents per foot, which, in the aggregate, would amount to $148 80, was a fair price, instead of $596 33, as was charged. A resolution reducing the assessment was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Railroads, in favor of requesting the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to connect their track at Chambers-street with the Hudson River Railroad track, and to run cars thereon through Hudson, Canal and West streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to Fifty third-street, as far as practicable for the accommodation of City passengers, was called up.

Alderman Tucker opposed the adoption of the resolution appended to the report, because he thought the Eighth-avenue Road had too much power already—they had control of the City Government. He had been told by one of those interested in the Company, that if they had known he would have taken a position against extending their powers, they would have defeated his election.

Alderman Boole exhibited a petition to which some twenty yards of names were attached, in favor of allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars in the City.

After a long debate Alderman Owens moved to concur with the Councilmen, which was lost.

Alderman Starr moved to recommit, which was lost.

Alderman Tucker moved that the franchise be given to the Sixth-avenue Road, which was lost.

The report was then lost for want of a constitutional vote, and laid on the table.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

City Receipts and Expenses for Six Months.

The following report of the Comptroller is to be sent to the Board of Councilmen at their next session:

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office,
New York, July 13, 1858.

To the Board of Councilmen:

The Comptroller has received from the Board of Councilmen a resolution of the 10th of May, directing him to furnish to the Board full details of all matters under the control of his department, as contemplated by the 29th section of the City Charter.

The two statements annexed, marked 1 and 2, show the amount of receipts and expenditures in the Finance Department for the first two quarters of the year 1858, ending respectively on the 31st day of March and the 30th day of June.

It is shown in statement No. 1 that the total amount of expenditures for the first quarter of the year, including payments made by the issue of Assessment Bonds, is $2,573,426 14

The payments for the second quarter, as shown by statement No. 2, including payments made by the issue of Central Park Fund stock, is 4,640,552 84

Making a total of payments in six months ending June 30 .... $7,213,978 98

The amount paid into the Treasury for the first quarter of the year, as shown by statement No. 1, is $1,443,697 13

And for the second quarter, as shown by statement No. 2, the amount is 4,299,292 46

Making a total for six months, ending June 30 .... $5,742,989 59

The excess of expenditures over receipts has been paid from the balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1857.

It will be seen, by reference to the tables, that there has been borrowed on Revenue Bonds, in anticipation of the tax of 1858, in the first quarter of the year, the sum of $619,500 00

And in the second quarter 3,690,650 00

Making a total of $4,310,150 00

During the same period there has been paid on account of Revenue Bonds previously issued, as shown by statement No. 1 .... $1,187,650 00

Statement No. 2 .... 1,710,650 00

Total $2,898,300 00

In connection with this subject, and as a further compliance with the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, the Comptroller respectfully refers to a detailed statement of all the expenditures made by the Finance Department for the quarter ending on the 30th June, which will be presented simultaneously with the present report. Reference is also made to a similar detailed statement for the quarter ending on the 31st March last. All which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Expenditures and Receipts of City Government from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858.

		Expenditures.
Almhouse		$100,000 00
Aqueduct repairs and improvements		2,480 25
Board of Health		93 00
Contingencies—Mayor's Office		248 75
City Contingencies		14,289 82
County Contingencies		942 29
Coroners' Fees		3,790 56
Cleaning Streets under contract		12,918 20
Errors and Delinquencies		564 30
Fire Department		2,357 33
Fire Telegraph		233 32
Interest on Revenue Bonds		46,985 28
Intestate Estates		505 17
Lamps and Gas		41,130 77
Monument to Maj.-Gen. Worth		5,000 00
Officers' Fees		2,989 23
Police		239,000 00
Printing		7,144 42
Public Buildings—construction and repairs		5,493 69
Rents		8,373 15
Real Estate Expenses		83 25
Stationery		6,252 30
Supplies to Public Offices		7,477 39
Sewers, repairing and cleaning		4,245 74
Salaries		121,732 30
Street Expenses and Paving		2,978 08
Wells and Pumps, and repairing		71 49
Water-Pipes and Laying		17,604 60
Arrearages of 1858		178,057 43
Carried forward		$833,042 11
Received from City Contingencies	$25 10	
Received from Cleaning Streets	1,339 20	
Received from Fire Department	1,253 92	2,618 22
Total City Government		$830,423 89

Expenditures and Receipts on Trust and Special Accounts, from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Brought forward	$833,042 11	$2,618 22
Charges on Arr. of Taxes		51 10
Common Schools for City	300,000 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department, for Sewers	10,970 69	32,223 78
Croton Water-Works Extension	2,611 59	
County Clerk's Office	3,337 50	3,151 34
Court of Common Pleas		1,084 33
Central Park Awards	3,053 33	148 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	600 00	
Filling Sunken Lots, und. order Com. Council	76 09	
Interest on Assessments		10,010 46
Liens on Lots (reappropriated)		114 90
New Reservoir Awards	1,996 93	
Refunded on Assessment Sales	305 35	370 87
Surrogate's Office	3,921 86	4,519 43
Superior Court	1,650 00	1,489 73
Streets. Opening	6,749 32	11,714 11
Street-Paving	18,668 84	3,341 02
Redemption of Rev. Bds.	1,187,650 00	619,500 00
Redemption of Asst. Bds.	4,000 00	
Judgments	20,359 13	
Commissioners of Rec'd.	75,000 00	
Tompkins Market, rebuilding	30,638 40	
Sewer connections		2,075 00
Assessment Bds (5 years)		43,000 00
Fencing Vacant Lots		589 97
Arrears of Assessment		52,482 30
Six per cent. Water Stk. (new reservoir)		11,700 00
Six per cent. Central Prk. Fund Stk. (new arsenel)		5,000 00
Stock in Tompkins Mkt.		88,700 00
Premium on Stocks		318 33
Receiver of Taxes		451,930 43
Arrears of Taxes		61,677 65
Interest on Taxes		35,886 16
Totals	$2,604,726 14	$1,443,697 13

Paid by Assessment Bonds, for account of

Sewers	$15,200 00
Filling Sunken Lots	3,600 00
Streets Paving	50,000 00
Total	$68,800 00

Expenditures of City Government, from April 1 to June 30, 1858.

	Expenditures.
Almshouse	$125,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	5,004 89
Board of Health	4,149 00
Belgian Pavement	43,862 44
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	566 72
City Contingencies	44,878 61
County Contingencies	19,483 98
City Inspector's Department	5,846 56
Coroners' Fees	3,333 31
Cleaning Streets under contract	107,582 66
City Hall Fire Look-out Plans	250 00
Docks and Piers, building, repairing, cleaning, dredging slips	2,361 48
Donations	11,080 00
Errors and Delinquencies	980 69
Fire Department	21,586 99
Fire Telegraph	858 25
Interest on Revenue Bonds	153,333 33
Interest on Assessment Bonds	6,328 09
Intestate Estates	3,750 49
Lamps and Gas	97,738 18
Lands and Places	7,150 22
Law Expenses (D. D. Conover)	13,367 39
Law Expenses, Metropolitan Police	16,550 00
Markets	3,962 63
Officers' Fees	4,226 19
Police	260,000 00
Printing	32,899 58
Public buildings—construction and repairs	10,587 78
Rents	9,511 19
Real Estate	2,500 00
Roads and Avenues, and Arrears of 1857	33,588 47
Removing Obstructions in Streets and Harbor	205 85
Stationery	3,529 06
Supplies to Public Offices	2,541 01
Sewers—repairing and cleansing	166,166 79
Salaries	5,929 61
Street Expenses and Paving	20,357 60
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	4,000 00
Salaries (D. D. Conover and clerks)	37,579 16
Tenth-av. working as a country road (reappointed)	1,271 05
Wells and Pumps and Repairing	478 57
Water Pipes and Laying	36,131 15
Arrearages of 1857	120,740 46
Carried up	$1,450,222 34
Received from Street-cleaning	2,900 67
Total City Government Expense	$1,447,321 67

Expenditures and Receipts on Trust and Special Accounts, from April 1 to June 30, 1858.

	Expenditures.	Receipts.
Brought forward	$1,450,222 34	$2,900 67
Asylum for Idiots	240 00	
Belgian Pavement	4,925 79	
Charges on Arr'rs of Tax		6 40
Com. Schools for State	230,389 21	
Common Schools for City	250,000 00	
Croton Aqueduct Department for Sewers	18,893 90	19,911 15
Croton Water Works Extension	10,803 15	
County Clerk's Office	3,337 50	6,924 53
Court of Common Pleas		5,355 61
Central Park Awards	195,173 43	23,162 72
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	600 00	
Filling Sunken Lots, under ord. Com. Council	2,032 74	
Institution for the Blind	500 00	
Interest on Assessments		16,582 16
Liens on Lots (reappropriated)	149 85	97 06
New-York Juv'e Asylum	25,520 00	
New Reservoir Awards	23,080 18	
Refunded on Assessment Sales	4 03	
Surrogate's Office	3,712 11	4,144 31
Superior Court	1,650 00	1,528 94
Streets, opening	18,671 28	20,290 15
Streets, paving	15,748 25	7,575 56
State Mill Tax, 2½ mills	400,000 00	
Redemption of Revenue Bonds	1,710,650 00	3,690,650 00
Redemption of Assessment Bonds and Interest Five-Year Bonds	58,752 49	
Judgments	31,714 38	132 07
Sewer Connections		16,389 00
Assessment Bonds (five years)		1,200 00
Arrears of Assessments		31,186 09
Six per Cent. Central Park Fund Stock (Arsenal)		71,200 00
Tompkins' Market Stock		81,000 00
Premium on Stocks		161 25
Receiver of Taxes		203,584 21
Arrears of Taxes		73,426 66
Interest on Taxes		35,883 87
Unclaimed Warrants	2,900 00	
Tompk. Market, rebuilding	1,110 61	
Superv. (1857) Salaries	1,584 00	
Claims Legalized by Leg.	8,937 60	
Legal Expenses of Elec'n.	340 00	
Salaries Com. Coun., 1857	22,960 00	
Total by Warrants	$4,494,552 84	$4,299,292 46
In addition to the above there has been paid by Six Per Cent. Central Park Fund Stock, on Central Park Awards	$146,000 00	

The expenditures have averaged $1,202,329 83 per month for the six months.

Board of Health.

SWILL-MILKMEN WHITEWASHED.

The Board of Health met on Wednesday, his Honor the Mayor in the Chair.

Councilman Genet moved that his resolution be taken up, directing the City Inspector to proceed with the removal of garbage and ashes from the streets in the Twelfth Ward.

The motion was agreed to.

The City Inspector forwarded a communication, inclosing a petition from certain citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, complaining that Mr. John F. Eckel, proprietor of the Melting establishment at the foot of Forty-sixth-street, East River, had not complied with the resolution of the Board directing him to raise the chimneys of his factory as high as those of the Butchers' fat melting establishment; also, that he had neglected putting caps on them, and to cover his vats in a similar manner. The petitioners ask that Mr. Eckel may be compelled to close his place until the Board is satisfied that their demands have been met satisfactorily. The City Inspector asks for instructions how to act in this matter.

On the motion of Alderman McSpedon, the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

The order of the day was then taken up—the majority and minority reports of the Special Committee on the swill-milk question.

The majority report was read, and also the report of the minority.

The adoption of the majority report was moved by Councilman Frazer.

Alderman Owen moved the adoption of the minority report.

Alderman Tucker said the majority of the Committee had done their duty without prejudice, and faithfully, with much labor and care. If the Board adopted the minority report, might not people in the swill-milk trade go above One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, and there, with impunity, continue this traffic. He had told the other members of the Committee, before a report had been agreed upon, that, in his opinion, each one of them ought to put his opinions in writing, and that the Committee ought to compare notes. He had handed to them what he had written, but, on their returning his notes, no comment was made on what he had appended.

Alderman Reed—No, not one.

Alderman Tucker proceeded to defend himself from the charge of inconsistency in signing the majority report.

Alderman Tuomey delivered a violent personal philipic against the proprietor of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, and was repeatedly reminded by the Mayor that in styling Mr. Leslie an "English wagabones," who "had changed his name," he was traveling out of the record.

Councilman Arcularius hoped the matter would be disposed of in a summary manner. He had not discovered that any question had been put to the medical witnesses as to the character of the beef of these cows. He agreed with Alderman Tucker that not a single witness, whether butcher, physician or farmer had been able to adduce a fact in proof of the sweeping assertion that thousands of infants had been destroyed by the use of the milk in question.

Alderman Reed explained why he had consented to serve on the Committee. Public opinion was strongly opposed to swill-milk. The animals in several stables had been carefully examined by himself and others of the Committee. He had been a professional butcher all his life, and was prepared to say that, so far from finding the cows diseased in the way described, the facts were quite otherwise; they were just as healthy as any *similar* class of cows taken at random from any collection. His attention had for the last seven years been repeatedly directed to the stables in Sixteenth-street, and they had been uniformly cleanly. The evidence of the Inspector of the Ward was to the effect they are not more cleanly now than at any other period during the past five years. The Alderman then proceeded to comment upon the evidence of the medical men, especially that of Dr. Francis, and remarked upon his admission that he had never opened the body of a diseased cow, or seen one. The statement that gentleman had given, as well as that of Dr. Griscom, was purely theoretic as to the supposed consequences of drinking what had been termed "swill-milk." There was not a particle of evidence to prove that it had ever injured *a cat*. As to the teeth falling out, the miserable driveller who had alarmed the public evidently knew nothing about the mouths of cattle in their natural and healthy state. Among eight hundred cows not one had been found with a single ulcerated sore upon their bodies, and the beef of some that had been killed was of the finest description. It had been said that the swill milk cows were as unlike healthy cows, as a man was unlike a healthy man who had been long confined in prison. All he could say was, that he never saw finer animals than had fallen under his notice in Sixteenth-street. He would beg to make some personal explanations in reference to Frank Lesle, *alias* Carter, who had commenced from motives only of dollars and cents his crusade upon the milk-dealers. The speaker proceeded to denounce in strong language the conduct of that person, freely bestowing upon him the vilest and most disgraceful epithets language can furnish.

Alderman Owens said he should vote in favor of the minority report from conviction, and yet could not but respect the impressions of those who felt compelled to vote differently. He certainly preferred milk from long-tailed cows than from cattle with short tails. He deprecated all personalities.

Councilman Brady would vote for the minority report. Whatever Frank Leslie might be, that was out of the question. He had done great good whatever might be his motive in exposing the swill-milk trade. He (Brady) had investigated the condition of these stables. It never was the ordination of nature that cows should be fed upon hot fluids and be kept continuously confined in close buildings in a large City.

Alderman Tucker said that if the minority report were adopted, it would be an indorsement of what Leslie had done, and that he wished to avoid. He was satisfied, that whether swill-milk were bad or good, more children died from the want of milk than from the effects of the milk they are taking.

Alderman Starr said that some good ought to arise from an investigation that had occupied so much time. The question was not between Frank Leslie and the people of New-York. He was out of the consideration, or ought to be. The people of New-York believed swill-milk to be injurious, and no reasoning would remove that impression. If the resolution were adopted, it would only be that the swill-milk would be procured from a spot above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, whither the nuisance would be removed. He moved that the report be referred back to the Committee, to decide upon the possibility of removing the nuisance altogether.

The Mayor expressed a decided opinion that it was not the use of swill that produced disease among the cows, but the stabling them in close confined places, where the use of the most unexceptionable food would, under such circumstances, produce evil results. He had hoped that some effort would be made to abate the mischief in accordance with such a view of the subject.

Alderman Tucker asked that the matter be laid over as a special order for next meeting. Members had not had an opportunity of carefully examining the evidence.

The Mayor observed that if all the world came to him and argued that diseased cows could produce healthy milk, he would not believe it.

Alderman Starr would move as an amendment that all swill-milk dealers should be compelled to placard their establishments with a notification that they deal in that article. It was not for him to say that swill-milk was injurious—though he believed it was. But the public ought to know what they were buying and drinking.

Alderman Reed said that would not meet the case of the people who adulterate "country milk" with chalk, saleratus, burnt sugar, molasses, salt, ice and many other more injurious additions than water. Sour, stale milk cured by chemical additions was always injurious, but the milk from the Sixteenth-street stables is always fresh and warm. Nothing could be more detrimental to children than sour milk, even from the country, and still more when the sourness is removed artificially. Why should a particular class of individuals be singled out for prosecution? Swill—the name was undoubtedly horrid. What was it? barley, oats, rye, ground, mixed with pure Croton water to which a ferment had been added. One peck of Indian meal would produce more flesh than a bushel of corn. If people knew the secrets of bakeries all over the country, they would not buy bread, much less country milk, with all its nastiness.

His Honor, the Mayor, explained why he should vote for the minority report, repeating the reasons he had already given. Besides, the thing was a fraud, for the swill-milk dealers uniformly labeled their conveyances as bringing milk from Westchester County, or from other places in the country.

On the amendment to substitute the minority report for the majority, the vote stood 18 to 9 against such amendment.

Councilman Brady called the attention of the Committee to the evidence of Dr. Francis. No diseased animal could furnish wholesome food for human beings. As to butchers, he would ask Alderman Reed if the Board had not found it necessary to make ordinances to prevent them from offering bad meat for sale? Why had Mr. Leslie been refused admission into their stables if the milk dealers had been acting fairly with the public? He, Councilman Brady, was in Sixteenth-street previous to this investigation, and the place was then by no means clean where these animals were kept. Swill milk and swill-fed beef ought to be driven from the City.

The amendment of Alderman Starr was pressed to a division, and lost by 10 to 16.

On the motion to adopt the majority report, the vote in its favor stood 16 to 11.

Affirmative—Aldermen Stephens, Tucker, Tuomey, Reed, Boole, Davis. Councilmen Bickford, Crawford, Rhodes, Frazer, Cornell, Mulligan, Genet, Galpin, Arcularius, Nolan.

Negative—Mayor Tiemann, Aldermen Starr, Adams, Lynes, Owens. Councilmen Webb, Platt, Brady, Ross, Haswell, Bunce.

Absentees—Aldermen Clancy, Hoffmire, Wilmott, Bradley, McSpedon. Councilmen McCarty, McGarren, Gilmartin, Van Tine, Costello, Cross, Dunn.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Health.

The Health Commissioners met in the Mayor's office at noon on Thursday.

The following communication was received from Doctor Thompson, Health officer at Quarantine:

To his Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of Health:

I hereby submit a copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Richmond County, on the 13th instant.

By a perusal of the same it will be seen that the Quarantine authorities are respectfully requested to coöperate in carrying out their provisions, and inasmuch as to do so will vary slightly from the regulations which have been heretofore established at Quarantine, and approved of by your Honorable Board, it is very proper that I should lay the whole matter before you for consideration.

The first resolution of the Castleton Board of Health provides that no person engaged in service on shipboard at Quarantine shall be permitted to pass the Quarantine gate till ten days after he shall have ceased to be thus employed. This resolution conflicts with the present and past regulations, which have been found by experience to be sufficiently restrictive. For the past three years and more the rule of detention in regard to stevedores has been five days instead of ten, and such rule has been adopted in view of the period incubative of yellow fever, it being true of the nature of the disease that persons exposed to the virus will sicken of the malady in five days, if at all. But, notwithstanding the ten-day rule of the said Board is thus apparently unnecessary, and in conflict with the five day rule mentioned by your Board, practically, the experiment of the ten-day rule as is requested, cannot be burdensome, for the persons who are bonded and permitted to act as stevedores at quarantine are not allowed, as a general rule, to pass the gate, or go without the quarantine inclosure at all during the quarantine season. If any variation from this requirement has been observed, it has been proof that the health regulations have been willfully violated, or else that the person so observed, in case of death of a relative, or some similar emergency, throwing off his soiled clothes and putting on clean ones, has been permitted to leave the quarantine premises for a limited period. It will hence be seen that the present regulations or practice at quarantine, in reference to those who are engaged in discharging infected cargoes are not essentially different from those sought to be enforced by the Town Board of Health of Castleton. With the approbation of your honorable Board, therefore, the spirit of the resolution referred will be cheerfully complied with.

The last two resolutions passed by the town Board of Health, in effect, request that the health authorities of the port shall prohibit passengers and crews, and their luggage, from passing out of the Quarantine gate and up to the City by the Staten Island ferry boats. To carry these resolutions into effect, would be to make a great change in the practice of quarantine, and to saddle passengers and crews with much additional detention and expense. Neither the State nor the port has furnished, nor has the authority to furnish, a conveyance for passengers, crews and their baggage, from Quarantine to the City of New-York; and it is obvious, therefore, if passengers and their effects, having been cared for and detained until they are judged to be free from infection, are prohibited from passing the Quarantine gate, and from the privilege of finding their way to parts unknown, by the Staten Island ferry boats, they must remain as unwilling prisoners within the walls of Quarantine.

I am aware that passengers and luggage passing out of Quarantine gate, and to the City of New-York upon the ferry-boats, is a source of alarm to those of our fellow citizens who travel on said boats, and I would rejoice to aid in the lessening of such alarm, and in doing away with it altogether, if the Quarantine establishment had any other mode of transit to New-York and the world at large than the Staten Island ferry-boats. Not that the passengers and luggage referred to are allowed to pass from the Quarantine premises in a condition to endanger the public health, but that it is always well to avoid the creation of alarm in regard to the spread of pestilence. If the State or the port will furnish a convenient mode of transit for passengers and their luggage from Quarantine to New-York, I would recommend a full compliance with the request of the Board of Health of Castleton, as expressed in the last two resolutions.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

Quarantine, July 15, 1858.

This communication having been read, the following resolutions, offered by Mayor Tiemann, were adopted:

Whereas, The Mayor and Commissioners of Health have received a communication from the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, with a copy of resolutions passed by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, Staten Island,

Resolved, That said communication be accepted; and further

Resolved, That this Board will cheerfully comply with the last two resolutions of the said Board of Health, at Castleton, provided that they furnish means of conveyance for the passengers and their luggage mentioned in the said resolutions, from the Quarantine to this City free from expense to said passengers or the City of New-York.

The Commission then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 15.

$7,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90... 93	50 Hud. Riv. R. R..... 27⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s... 93	50 do... 27¾
6,000 Mis. St. 6s... 85⅛	100 do...s60 27½
9,000 N. C. St. 6s... 96¼	100 do...s8 28
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s. 97	65 Harlem R R Pref... 22½
9,000 Erie R. Bds...'75 35	25 Panama RR...s30. 103½
1,000 Hud. R R 1st m.. 102¼	10 Clev. & Cin. R.R... 93
1,000 Hud Riv. R. 2d M. 78	400 Reading R.R...s10 45⅞
4,000 Har. R. R. 2d M. 77	100 do...s10 46
1,500 Ill Cen. R R. Bs. 87¼	800 do...s30 46
4,000 do... 87	100 do...s60 45½
11,000 LaCr.&M.L.G B. 31¾	1400 do... 46¼
3,000 do... 31⅞	7 Mich. S. & N.I.R.R. 22¾
26,000 do... 31	300 do... 23
2,000 M. S. S. F. Bds... 66	110 M.S.&N.Ia. pf. stk. 44
10 Bank of America.. 109	50 do...b10 44
7 Imp. & Trad's Bk.. 104	50 do...b30 44¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co... 80	100 do...b60 44½
30 do... 80½	200 Gal. & Chicago R.R. 87¾
10 Park Bank... 101	50 do...s60 87
5 Am. Ex. Bank... 106	200 Clev. & Toledo R.R. 36
33 Union Bank... 110½	50 do... 35¾
10 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. 98½	500 do...b60 36
40 Penn. Coal Co... 77	50 do... 35⅞
300 Gardner Gold Co... 1½	100 do...b30 35⅞
25 Canton Company... 19⅞	350 Chic. & R. I. R. b10 76
1021 N. Y. Con. R. R... 85	5 do... 75¾
100 do...b10 85	530 do... 76
300 do...s60 84½	50 do...b30 76
950 do... 85⅛	50 do...b60 76
400 Erie Railroad... 19	140 Mil. & Miss. R. R... 19½
25 do...b60 19¼	260 La Cross & Mil. R... 5
5 do... 19⅛	78 do... 5⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000 Lou. St. 6s... 93	150 Hud. Riv. R.R... 28⅜
9,000 Virginia 6s... 93	100 Reading R. R... 46⅛
1,000 Mis. St. 6s... 85⅛	100 do...s45 45¼
3,000 Brooklyn City 6s. 97	100 do... 46⅛
1,000 Erie R. R. bs '75. 34⅞	200 do...s30 45⅞
3,000 LaC.&M.L. G. bs. 30⅞	10 Mich. Cen. R. R... 58⅜
3,000 do... 30⅞	30 M. S. & N. I. pf. stk. 44⅞
26 Amer. Ex. Bk... 106	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R... 87⅞
100 Mich S. & N. I R.R. 23¼	100 Clev. & Tol. RR... 36
25 Pacific M. S. Co... 81¼	50 do... 36¼
45 do... 81⅝	200 Chi. & Rock Isl. RR. 76¼
100 N. Y. C. R. R... 85⅞	100 do...b60 76¼
5 do...b10 85⅝	50 La Cross & Mil. R.R 5
100 do... 85¼	35 Mil. & Mis. R. R... 19½
50 Erie R. R...s45 18⅞	100 do...s60 18¾
150 do... 19⅛	

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$10,000 Clev.&Tol. R. 7s. 50	10 Relief Fire Ins. Co. 120⅛
23 dmgs. amt'g to $3,166 100	10 Gallatin Ins Co... 92½
18 National Bank... 107	$12,000 S &H Val. R. 7s. 15
20 Sec. Fire Ins. Co... 109½	2,000 Del.&S'tnC'lCo. 80
5 Com. Fire Ins. Co... 91	4,000 Missouri 6s... 84⅞
20 Arctic Fire Ins. Co. 102⅞	50 Brooklyn Bank... 166
20 Arctic Fire Ins Co. 101	10 Park Bank... 107
10 Gebh'd Fire Ins Co. 95	30 New W'ld Fire In. Co. 104
10 New W'ld Fire In. Co. 98½	5 Merc. Marine In. Co. 78½
5 Indemnity Ins. Co... 97½	20 Harlem R... 10

Thursday, July 15—P. M.

Some discounts of September paper have been reported to-day at the rate of 3 ₱ cent. per annum. Money is occasionally left with the Brokers on Stock security at the same rate, though the ordinary terms for demand loans are 4@5 ₱ cent. The New-York Summer balances of the heavy Southern and Southwestern Banks continue to accumulate, and as, in some instances a small interest is allowed on these, in account, the corresponding banks here employ the money on the best terms they can make on the Street. We believe the list of September paper referred to was taken at bank. The Boston banks are largely debtor to New-York, the aggregate balances being estimated at $1,500,000 or $2,000,000. Philadelphia is nearly even with New-York. The gain in Specie on the last official statements from the leading four cities is mainly at New-York. The reserve at New-Orleans holds steady.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n
New-York, July 10	$118,863,937	$88,260,956	$34,706,593	$7,571,373
Boston, July 13	56,201,000	21,075,000	9,000,700	5,538,900
Philadelphia, July 13	23,783,792	15,898,464	6,399,751	2,422,311
New-Orleans, July 3	12,291,555	16,013,100	10,676,974	7,962,959
Sub-Treas., N.Y. July 10	——	——	5,342,247	——
Total	$211,140,284	141,247,520	66,126,268	24,495,543
Last week	$212,323,819	142,339,063	65,813,677	24,028,405

There is some business to-day in bills on London at 109⅝@109⅞, Bank signatures. A leading Bullion house took up most of the Gold bars by the California steamer yesterday, in anticipation of export orders. The demand for Saturday's steamer will probably reach $300,000 or $400,000. No further telegraphic summary from the *Canada* was received to the close of 'Change hour. Confidence in the success of the Atlantic Cable, though never strong among our business people, has somewhat improved within a day or two, owing to the reported caution in the movement of the telegraph fleet.

The reports from the West of the business in July over the railways are somewhat contradictory. The Michigan Southern and Galena lines are said to be doing a fair traffic. The Illinois Central the first week or ten days did poorly, as compared with last season. The new line of the Wabash Valley is again in thorough condition, and the cattle and freight, as well as passenger trains run through with regularity. The pleasure travel over the New-York roads is increasing this week.

The Stock Exchange recovered all that it had lost on prices for the previous day or two, at the early Board to-day, and in the afternoon the closing terms were even higher than on Monday, with a general report of a strong market. The demonstration for the *Bear* account, yesterday and the day before, seems only to have served to test the rising tendency of four or five of the prominent Railway stocks, led by New-York Central, on which the contest is more spirited than on any other high stock. It sold at 85⅞, as against 84 yesterday forenoon, closing 85⅛@¼. Rock Island advanced from 74⅞@75⅛ on Wednesday to 76@76⅛ this afternoon; Galena, 87⅞@88, and Erie, 19⅛ ₱ cent. There was another sharp turn in Pacific Mail shares, and the demand to supply maturing contracts made 20 or 30 days ago carried the price up to 81½ ₱ cent. The Frazer River news and the immense increase in travel on the line of steamers belonging to this Company, between San Francisco and Puget's Sound, comes inopportunely for the *Shorts*, though on the other hand they derive help from the oracular doubts expressed by somebody inside the Mail office, here, as to the disposition of the 1st August surplus. We do not hear, however, that either the Directors or great body of the Proprietors or Stockholders of the concern have yet been consulted as to any other disposition than the extra dividend usual in seasons of success like the present. The State Stock list was again fine for Missouris. The demand was ⅛ ₱ cent. less strong for Tennessees and Virginias. Louisiana Sixes advanced to 93 ₱ cent.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH'S ROAD, JUNE 25.

Capital Stock	$1,899,500
Land Grant Mortgage	5,000,000
State of Missouri Mortgage	3,000,000
Convertible Bonds	310,000
Plain Bonds	11,000
Total	$10,220,500
Of which expended to date	8,533,228
On hand,	
Land Grant Bonds	$1,490,500
Stock Instalments due	298,500

The length of the work, through the centre of the State of Missouri, from the Mississippi to the Missouri River, is 207 miles. The Federal Government Land Grant is 600,000 acres. The State Loan to the Company—constituting a first lien upon the Road—is $3,000,000. And this will illustrate the character of the security for the Missouri State Stock, additional to the Public Faith and the legislative pledge of an Interest Sinking Fund to guard against the possible default of the Railway Company. That portion of the State 6 ₱ cents. issued to this Road, for example, takes precedence of lien in an actual expenditure, which will soon amount to *three-fold* the loan.

From the report before us, to the 25th of June, we find that the estimate to complete the work is $1,272,500. Of the Stock installments due, $115,000 will be immediately available. The Land-Grant Bonds on hand, $1,490,500, are to be disposed of at the fiscal agency of the Company in Boston, on the 14th of August, to the highest responsible bidders, to be paid for by installments running to the 17th of January next. The Trustees are W. H. Swift, Sydney Bartlett and Nathaniel Thayer.

On Wednesday of last week, the Governor of New-Jersey, and the other members of the New-Jersey Board of Bank Commissioners, visited Tom's River, for the purpose of making a thorough examination into the condition and character of the Bank of Trade at Tom's River, and other banking institutions in that locality. The substance of the Commissioners' report, in reference to the Bank of Trade, has been made public. From this it appears that the said bank is owned in Wall-street; that it has no banking-house at Tom's River; has discounted no notes; received no deposits; and done no business there; that it has no officers or directors at that place; that the only property of the Banking Association at said place was an *empty* safe; that there were no books or papers of the Association there, except some *blank* books brought down from New-York on the day of the arrival of the Bank Commissioners; that no notes had ever been issued at Tom's River, or money left there for the redemption of such notes. In this connection it may be well to add that the holders of bills on this bank are entirely secured against loss—the State Treasurer of New-Jersey having $80,500 of sterling Virginia Bonds (which are now worth about 90) in his hands, with which to redeem a circulation of $66,000. The Chancellor of the State will, doubtless, lose no time in disposing of the securities of the Bank, to provide specie to redeem its outstanding circulation.

The earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the month of June, 1858, were $73,826 99

Same month last year 65,853 68

Increase, 12 ₱ cent $7,973 31

The Sinking Fund Commissioners of the State of Ohio have made a further award by private contract to Messrs. Thompson Bros., of this City, of $100,000 of Ohio State 6 ₱ cent. Stock of the Temporary Loan due 1861.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 ₱ cent on a capital of $200,000, with a surplus of over $70,000.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held in Baltimore, Wednesday morning, the revenue of the road for the month of June was reported as follows:

	Main Stem.	N.W.Virg'a.	Wash Br.	Total.
For Pass'rs	$55,527 86	$2,955 63	$27,193 61	$85,677 10
For Freight	287,694 65	18,282 23	10,937 77	316,914 65
Totals	$343,222 51	$21,237 86	$38,131 38	$402,591 75

Compared with the same month in 1857, these returns show the following result:

	Main Stem.	N.W.Virg'a.	Wash Br.	Total.
June, 1857	$384,579 45	——	$36,258 77	$420,838 23
June, 1858	343,222 51	21,237 86	38,131 38	402,591 75
Decrease for June, 1858				$18,246 47

The agreement of the four great East and West lines, recently adopted at the Convention held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, was presented to the Board at its meeting on Wednesday, and, after considerable discussion, ratified by the large vote of 19 to 3.

The half-yearly dividend of the Lamar Fire Insurance is 7 ₱ cent.; Rutgers Fire, 8 ₱ cent.; Humboldt Fire, 7 ₱ cent.; La Fayette Fire, of Brooklyn, 7 ₱ cent.; Brooklyn Gas, 5 ₱ cent.; the Brooklyn City Railroad, 4 ₱ cent.; the Bleecker-street (formerly Chambers-street) Bank of Savings at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on deposits under $500, and at the rate of 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum on larger deposits.

SOUTH CAROLINA BANKS—July 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
Ba. of State S. C.	$550,654	$783,996	$253,583	$ 619,187
Br. Columbia	823,984	266,212	6,418	
Br. Camden	219,215	2,795	2,756	
S. W. Railroad	696,296	308,145	194,647	469,145
Plant. & Mech.	697,893	208,596	216,257	317,800
Union	522,578	150,349	69,790	55,207
State	451,428	204,401	99,103	86,745
South Carolina	887,020	209,657	43,521	77,377
Charleston	1,971,927	485,694	238,210	24,315
Farm. & Exch.	676,286	131,943	185,304	609,215
Hamburg	142,200	34,654	179,900	516,432
Commercial	470,264	151,129	75,612	93,631
Newberry	67,504	47,908	56,553	403,993
Planters'	84,718	32,774	50,108	186,955
Exchange	118,821	64,446	36,119	318,548
Merchants'	164,409	8,037	26,680	164,293
Chester	142,616	36,231	51,297	280,215
Camden	164,627	7,198	10,244	39,117
People's	398,578	126,834	25,613	370,386
Georgetown	162,763	61,110	28,632	108,930
Totals	$10,294,162	$3,279,210	$2,036,175	$5,912,048

PITTSBURG BANKS, JULY 12.

	Circulation.	Specie.	Loans.	Deposits.
B'k Pittsburg	$284,266	$549,965	$1,599,948	$752,983
Ex. Bank	447,415	231,805	1,391,099	365,103
M. & M. Bk.	163,985	123,053	867,938	203,335
Citizens' Bk.	129,100	65,058	597,647	84,885
Mech. Bank	138,545	92,824	620,576	78,493
Iron City Bk.	125,230	98,042	421,034	109,410
Alleg Bank	170,265	68,636	518,272	97,552
July 12	$1,458,776	$1,229,383	$6,016,509	$1,691,758
July 5	$1,436,651	$1,246,588	$6,014,676	$1,699,196

BANKS IN PROVIDENCE.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
Jan. 11	$17,701,725	$2,025,956	$565,553	$1,552,832
March 15	16,925,349	1,902,082	520,828	1,316,787
April 5	17,037,949	1,946,998	591,861	1,409,695
April 19	17,169,822	1,965,316	564,033	1,483,226
May 3	17,203,225	2,068,335	566,869	1,393,553
May 17	17,054,877	2,062,597	567,024	1,451,356
June 7	17,060,695	2,088,873	577,863	1,555,717
June 21	17,305,487	1,988,496	573,137	1,604,850
July 5	17,653,908	2,042,956	523,691	1,810,047

BANKS OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
Jan. 11	$7,144,229	$732,228	$174,778	$1,347,006
March 15	6,938,567	778,843	160,111	1,141,116
April 5	7,036,933	788,183	162,918	1,281,347
April 19	7,104,607	794,498	163,416	1,329,594
May 3	7,133,595	835,145	163,784	1,237,974
May 17	7,215,707	845,488	165,340	1,270,836
June 7	7,047,720	815,904	168,464	1,244,845
June 21	7,125,341	836,198	172,675	1,246,925
July 5	7,059,364	838,812	172,077	1,332,473

ST. LOUIS BANKS, JULY 12.

	Coin on hand.	Exchange.	Circulation.
Merchants'	$528,305	$298,501	$579,925
St. Louis	248,129	129,116	228,685
Southern	299,953	157,000	256,910
Mechanics'	313,367	118,118	242,690
Exchange	147,539	143,167	167,775
State	781,342	599,802	754,575
Total July 12	$2,315,635	$1,445,704	$2,230,560

The aggregates, compared with week ending July 5, give the following results:

Decrease in Exchange maturing	$77,475 96
Decrease in Circulation	16,275 00
Decrease in Coin on hand	5,122 58

The Bellefontaine and Indiana Company are now paying 20 ₱ cent. on the principal of their Real Estate Bonds, due 1st January last, and are giving, as proposed, their Extension Bonds at 3, 5 and 8 years for the remainder. They, also, pay the arrears of interest on this particular class of Bonds, and hope to resume regular payments of interest on their Mortgage Bonds in about sixty days.

Real Estate—Thursday, July 15.

The only public sale to-day, at the Exchange, was the adjourned referee's sale by Mr. Franklin of No. 18 Walker-street. This is a four-story, plain brick house, and lot, 25x48 feet, lot 100 feet on the north side of the street, 150 feet west of Church-street. It has mahogany doors, marble mantles, &c., and is in tolerably good order. It was sold by virtue of a judgment order of the Supreme Court in the case of the Irving Savings Institution *vs.* James B. Taylor and others. We understand that previous to the panic last Autumn the defendant was offered, and refused $18,000 for the property. But notwithstanding a pretty large attendance of buyers to-day it was sold to Louis Bounard for $13,250. Terms $4,000 cash, balance remain on bond and mortgage.

We learn, from Mr. E. H. Ludlow, that, according to the semi-annual returns, made under oath to the State, his sales of real estate, &c., public and private, for the six months ending July 1, 1858, amount to $3,032,394 38.

We hear that a number of the buyers of Harlem lots the other day, at Mr. Miller's sale, have been offered a handsome bonus in advance of the prices they paid. We heard one gentleman—and one of the best judges of property in the City—offer to take a whole block, at an advance of $10 on every lot over the prices paid. Three or four times that figure has been offered and refused for several parcels. The lots were unquestionably sold below their fair value. This breaking up and change of ownership of so much property will have a favorable effect, and probably lead to early improvements in that part of Harlem where few, if any, have been made for twenty years—especially, say from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, and from Fifth to Ninth avenues.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 15—1 P. M.

Market for Flour dull, and we have no change to note in quotations; sales 600 bbls. at $3 75 for Superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4 for extra do.. $4@$4 25 for Extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and Canadian; $4 50@$4 75 for Double Extras. Wheat quiet, and demand moderate, no change to note in prices; sales 5,100 bushels Red Indiana at 88c.; 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 65c.; 2,000 bushels White Indiana at 95c. Corn in fair demand; sales 3,000 bushels sound at 58c.; 1,500 bushels warm at 50c. Oats a shade firmer; sales 1,000 bushels at 37c.@37½c. Whisky in good demand; sales 400 bbls. at 21c. Canal Freights at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn to New York. *Receipts yesterday*—Flour, 1,603 bbls.; Wheat, 58,636 bushels; Corn, 3,565 bushels; Oats, 28,426 bushels. *Shipments by Canal yesterday*—Flour, 288,766 bbls.; Wheat, 10,888 bushels; Corn, 13,434 bushels; Oats, 28,474 bushels.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 15—6 P. M.

There has been a good demand for Flour to-day, at previous rates. Sales 2,500 bbls., at $2 75@$3 for Sour, and $3 75 for good superfine Wisconsin and Illinois; $4@$4 25 for good to choice extra Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Canada; $4 50@$4 75 for double extra. Wheat market quiet; sales 27,000 bushels, at 65c. for Chicago Spring; 76c. for sound Milwaukee Club; 70½c. for warm do.; 88c. for Red Indiana; 95c.@$1 02 for White Indiana and Canada; 2,000 bushels new prime White Kentucky, to an interior miller, at $1 35. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales 25,000 bushels, at 59c. for sound, and 50c. for unsound. Oats in good demand, and market firm for sound; sales 11,000 bush., at 37c; 23,000 bush. warm, at 34c., and 35,000 bushels do. at 32½c. Rye dull; sales of small lots at 58½c. Whisky in good demand; sales 500 bbls. at 21c. Freights unchanged at 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, and 10c. on Corn, to New-York. *Receipts in the last twenty-four hours*—Flour, 5,200 bbls.; Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 52,000 bushels. *Canal Exports*—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 65,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 3,136 bushels.

Oswego, Thursday, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Grain, of all descriptions, rather quiet; sales 30,000 bushels Chicago Spring Wheat, not in shipping condition, at 70c. Corn unchanged; sales 10,000 bushels at 62c. for sound Indiana, and 50c. for hot Illinois. Oats, 39c.@40c.; Sales 30,000 bushels. Freights dull; Flour 27c., and Wheat 7½c. to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—17,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—22,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

Chicago, Thursday, July 15—6 P. M.

Flour quiet. Wheat declined 1c.; sales at 64c.@69c. Corn active at 46c. Oats dull. *Shipments to Oswego*—15,000 bushels Corn; no Flour or Wheat. No shipments to Buffalo. *Receipts*—2,200 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 14.

Cotton unchanged; sales to-day 4,500 bales. Sugar—Fair to fully fair is quoted at 7c.@7¾c. Superfine Ohio Flour, $3 75; St. Louis, $4 10. Corn 82½c.@90c. Barrel Lard, 11c. Kentucky Bagging, 14c.

New Orleans, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton—Sales to-day 1,100 bales at stiffer, but not quotably higher prices. Flour, $4 12. Corn, 77½c. Mess Pork, $16. India Bagging, 16½c. Gunny Bags, 12c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, ½d.; Sterling Exchange, 8¾@9¾ ₱ cent.; Exchange on New-York at par,@¾ ₱ cent. premium.

Charleston, Thursday, July 15.

Cotton—Sales to-day 250 bales. Sales of the week 5,000 bales, at an advance of ⅛c.@½c. on the prices of the previous week. Middling fair, 13c. The market closed firm.

Cincinnati, Thursday, July 15.

Flour steady at $3 75. Whisky, 21½c. Mess Pork; sales 300 bbls. at $15 25. Corn, 55c.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 15.

Breadstuffs unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn active; Yellow 85c. Provisions active and unchanged. Whisky firm at 25c.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Thursday—First Board*—$1,300 City 5s, '71, 84; 900 City 6s 96¼; 1,200 City Gas 6s 96½; 1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 76; 1,000 Morris Canal 6s 83; 2,300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59⅛; 1,000 Delaware Railroad Mortgage 6s, 81, 117 Wilmington Railroad, 31½; 600 Reading Railroad, 23¼; 10 City Passenger Railroad, 50; 19 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad 41⅞; 200 New Creek, ⅜; 2 Lehigh Navigation, 48½; 2 Harrisburg Railroad, 56¼; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 99½; 2 Mechanics' Bank, 26¾; 800 Girard Bank, 11½.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '65, 110; Philadelphia 6s, 96¼@96½; Philadelphia 6s, R. R. 96¼@96½; Philadelphia 6s, new, 101¾@101⅞; Pennsylvania 5s, 88½@88¾; Reading Railroad, 23@23¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 75½@76¼; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 87; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 66½@67¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 41⅞@42; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 99¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87@87½; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43; Morris Canal Preferred, 102@102½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 59¼@59½; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 61@62; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 15@16; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 1st mort., 65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 48; Long Island, 11⅞@12; Girard Bk., 11½@11¾; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 48@49; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 9@9⅛; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 67¾@67⅞; New Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad, 6@6¼; Lehigh Zinc, ⅜@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Bremen	New York	Bremen	July 17
City of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	July 17
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	July 17
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 21
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	July 21
Indian Empire	New-York	Galway	July 23
City of Edinburg	New York	Glasgow	July 24
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 28
Kangaroo	New York	Liverpool	July 29
North Star	New-York	Southampton	July 31

FROM EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	July 3
Austria	Southampton	New-York	July 4
North Star	Southampton	New-York	July 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	July 7
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 14
Northern Light	Southampton	New-York	July 14
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
Hudson	Bremen	New York	July 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	July 18
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New York	July 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
Persia	Liverpool	New York	July 24
American Empire	Galway	New York	July 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 31

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg &c.—U. S. Minister for Denmark, James M. Buchanan and family, 6 persons; Vieuxtemps and lady, Julius Wolff, lady and infant; Md. G. W. Letz and servant, R. E. Betanes, J. B. Poznanski, Jos. Poznanski, A. Salomon, B. Wolff Dr. Berkenfeld and son, Mrs. Olds, daughter and son; Master Frank Bacot, Mrs. Louise Leopold, Miss Mathilde Leopold, John G. Fredermann, Clothilde Honiger and family, Lina Bertram Mrs. Stinson, Mrs. Wassermann, G. H. Buhseo, Paul Mutzenbecker, Biedermann and family, Max Gartner, Rev. S. A. Stinson, C. J. Dothy, M. Ludwig, Hugo Schwerin, Richard Vetschel, Joseph Perin, J. E. Fagel, Michael Ludwig Chr. Kleber, Siegmund Ehrlich, Master F. Jung, Gustav Jung and lady, Th. Buhlin, J. Kremer, J. Winslow, J. B. de Roi, lady and child, Louis Zahn, B. Bettege, Alfons Verran, D. Wassermann, G. Vassmen, Rev. A. Cederholm, Heinrich Meyer, Hedwig Wächter, H. Warnecke Louis Bosi, Henry Sonnenschein, Michael Druhlmeyer, John Paul Stab, Th. Bauer, Cath. Smidt, C. Gustavson, Gottl. Baumann, Aloys Hagen, Tertes Burghardt, Francis Messmer, Th. Kammel, Th. Pullman, Xaver Nill, Emma Schweser, Carl Strohberg, Georg Paul, Vincenz Sayler, Wm. Greifenstein, Raymond Schuster, C. B. Poltermann, Conrad Forster, Flor. Redingen and lady, C. E. Ruehler and lady, John Furniss, and 92 in steerage. Total 184.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mr. McBride, Wm. F. Johnson, Wm. M. Kelly, F. J. Villa, James W. Cray, E. Morris, Mr. Granby, C. H. Toover, J. E. Hadnett, Silas Merchant, J. J. Monsett, Mr. Dennis, lady and 3 children, Miss E. O. Lee, Miss Ellen Plint, Mrs. H. F. Ferk, J. C. Johnson, R. H. L. Tighe, Capt. J. M. Sheppard and lady, H. M. Stores, E. E. Bundley, Miss M. Blair, Miss Morgan, B. W. Green, Jr., Alex Grant, Jr., Miss Florence Green, Miss Josephine Whitlock, Mrs. W. Jones, Miss E. J. Tindrick, F. W. Hillard and lady, Miss Adele Graham, Miss Johnson, Miss Parham, Miss Eliza Leigh, Miss Virginia Leigh, W. M. Johnson, J. W. Whitehurst, Maj. J. H. Carleton, U. S. A., lady, 2 children and 2 servants, John Groll, Wm. A. Moneyer, Mrs. Maria Jaynes and daughter, R. C. Overby, W. B. Allenaud, R. W. Armstead, B. M. Ruarly, Dr. W. H. Coffin, and 13 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 42 | Sun sets..... 7 29 | Moon sets.... 10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 25 | Gov. Island. 0 14 | Hell Gate..... 1 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 15

Cleared.

Ships Genoa, Corwith, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; New World, Knight, Liverpool, G. Grinnell; Cornelius Grinnell, Winchester, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Columbia, Hutchinson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall; Grotto, Stewart, Falmouth, Nesmith & Co.

Barks Maraval, Griffin, Barbadoes, T. G. Dwight; Beaver, (Br.) Ring, Rotterdam, W. Salem; Sarah, Stevens, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Chanticleer, Murray, Richmond, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Brigs Loch Lomond, French, Portland, R. P. Buck & Co.; Trindalen, Heaverer, Philadelphia, C. & E. J. Peters; L. Heywood, Powers, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; S. Peters, Lord, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Bobio, Bartlett, Porto Cabello, C. Stetson & Co.; T. M. Mayhew, Harvey, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Stranger, Dibble, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Potomac, Arnet, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Marcia, Quinn, Jacksonville, Post & Small; A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; Quindaro, Walls, Elizabethport, C. & E. J. Peters; E. Cowell, Griggs, Richmond, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Gipsey, (Br.) Malony, St. Andrews, Smith & Boynton; F. Burritt, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.

Sloops Phenix, Sheppard, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Pointer, Fowler, Bristol, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Richmond, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam.

Steamer Thomas Swan, Ramsey, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Ship Mary Ogden, Loveland, Liverpool June 9, with coal to order—vessel to George Bulkley. June 14, a seaman named Geo. H. Himman, fell from aloft in a fit, and died 16th; was buried 17th. July 3, was in co. with ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, from London and Deal May 31, on the Grand Banks.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Hammond, London and Deal May 31, and 35 ds. from Start Point, with mdse and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had light winds during passage.

Bark Ornen, (Norw.) Erichs, Hartlepool 82 ds., with coal to order.

Brig Lucy Heywood, Powers, Port Ewen, for Bangor.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, McHaffey, Philadelphia, for Hartford.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Kossuth, Coker, Newburyport 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Empire, Mason, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Curtis, Connecticut River, for Baltimore.

Schr. Rebecca C. Secor, Dennis, Port Ewen, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Forsyth, Holmes, Baltimore 6 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Parton, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nicanor, Marker, Elizabeth City, N. J., for Boston.

Schr. Isabella, Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Beers, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, in ballast.

Schr. Artist, Hobart, New Bedford, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Brotherton, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. D. Parshall, Crowell, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Volta, Case, Greenport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mozart, Briggs, Newport, in ballast.

Schr. J. Stratton, Bates, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Urbana, Norton, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Republic, Crowell, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. A. Osborn, Perry, Albany, for Newport.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Sloop E. Sprague, Gibbs, Newark, for Wareham.

Sloop Wm. S. Mount, Ferry, Port Ewen, for Warwick.

BELOW—1 ship and 4 barks.

SAILED—Steamship Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to S., and light.

Memoranda.

Mr. H. W. Linderbeck, a deck hand on board of the steamer Alice Price, arrived at the City this morning, and reports that the schr. D. Towbridge, ashore near the Ocean House, was got off at 10 o'clock last evening, through the assistance of Capt. Fountain, of the steam-tug Ocean. She is leaking badly.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, July 14—Arr. ship Sparkling Wave, from Matanzas, bd. to Falmouth, England, short handed—both mates and a sailor had died of yellow fever.

NORFOLK, July 15—Arr. in Hampton Roads, brig Herald, from the Caribbean Sea with guano.

BOSTON, July 15—Arr. bark St. Marys, Mulliken, Remedios; brig R. W. Packer, Lee, Cape Haytien.

Spoken, &c.

Auguste—Brem. ship, from Bremen for Baltimore, 46 ds. out, all well, July 7, lat. 40 55, lon. 67 29.

New Empire—bark, was signalised, strg. W., June 22, lat. 51, lon. 37 06.

San Francisco Shipping Intelligence.

MEMORANDA.

[*Per Star of the West.*]

Earthquake at Sea.—Per Himalaya, at this port June 15, from Valparaiso: Was 23 days to the equator; crossed in lon. 112 30 W.; from there had N. E. trades to lat. 23 N.; since then had light easterly winds and calms; on June 7 was within 4 days' sail of this port. April 24, lat. 28 54 S., lon. 75 59 W., about 800 miles from land, at 7 A. M., while at breakfast, felt a severe shock of an earthquake, which lasted about 25 seconds; the ship trembled as if large casks were rolling over the decks; the passengers all left the table, very much frightened.

Rough Weather—Drowned.—Per Staghound, at this port June 7, from Boston—Left Feb 6; crossed the equator in the Atlantic 18 days out, lon. 29 30; passed through the Straits of Le Maire March 24, 46 days out; passed Cape Horn March 29; from the 24th March to April 29, experienced very stormy weather, in truth, one continued gale from the N.W., with high seas, hail, snow, rain, thunder and lightning, &c.; had winds from N. W. to 32 S., then light S. E. trades; crossed the equator May 14, in 114, 96 days out; since crossing the equator had strong N. E. and N. N. W. winds. March 31, exchanged signals with a Br. bark, steering westward; April 29, lat. 22 4, lon. 84 W., passed ship Emily Farnum steering N. N. E. Lost overboard from ship Staghound, May 13, John Anderson, a seaman.

Per Edwin Flye, at this port June 12, fm New-York—was 21 ds to the Equator in the Atlantic; crossed in long. 22; was 49 ds to Cape Horn, and 28 ds off the Cape in heavy westerly gales. Crossing the Equator in the Pacific, May 13, in long. 115, and had N. E. trades to lat. 37 N., since which time have had light baffling winds. May 3, William Thompson, a native of Sweden, fell overboard from the main chains; a life-buoy was thrown to him which he caught, and launched the boat to save him but when nearing the buoy he suddenly let go and sank to rise no more.

Per Boston Light, at this port June 7, from Hong Kong—Had moderate weather in the China Sea; since light winds and calms; left at Kong Kong ship Flying Fish, for this port May 5; ship Frigate Bird 12th; ship Atmosphere 15th; Chili ship Eloisa sailed 7 days previous; ship Leonidas 4 days previous; Br ship Carntyne to sail in 4 days; Dutch ship Samuel Bendrickson in 4 days; ship Joseph Sheppard to sail on the 25th May.

Per Prioress, at this port June 15, from Boston—Was 35 days to the equator in the Atlantic, 73 days to off Cape Horn; was 14 days off the Cape with severe westerly gales, and cross sea running; the vessel being deeply laden, the deck was completely flooded with water, washing everything from their lashings; stove four boats, flooded the cabin, lost ship's stoves; made several attempts to lay to, but could not with safety, the sea making a continual breach over her; it was with difficulty the masts and spars were kept from going over the side; finally, was obliged, for the safety of vessel, cargo, and all concerned, to throw over a portion of cargo to lighten her; crossed the equator in the Pacific May 25, long. 105; since then had a succession of light northerly winds and calms.